

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:MMPWS1

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

\* \* \* \* \* Welcome to STN International \* \* \* \* \*

NEWS	1		Web Page for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2	JAN 02	STN pricing information for 2008 now available
NEWS	3	JAN 16	CAS patent coverage enhanced to include exemplified prophetic substances
NEWS	4	JAN 28	USPATFULL, USPAT2, and USPATOLD enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	5	JAN 28	MARPAT searching enhanced
NEWS	6	JAN 28	USGENE now provides USPTO sequence data within 3 days of publication
NEWS	7	JAN 28	TOXCENTER enhanced with reloaded MEDLINE segment
NEWS	8	JAN 28	MEDLINE and LMEDLINE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	9	FEB 08	STN Express, Version 8.3, now available
NEWS	10	FEB 20	PCI now available as a replacement to DPCI
NEWS	11	FEB 25	IFIREF reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	12	FEB 25	IMSPRODUCT reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	13	FEB 29	WPINDEX/WPIDS/WPIX enhanced with ECLA and current U.S. National Patent Classification
NEWS	14	MAR 31	IFICDB, IFIPAT, and IFIUDB enhanced with new custom IPC display formats
NEWS	15	MAR 31	CAS REGISTRY enhanced with additional experimental spectra
NEWS	16	MAR 31	CA/CAPLUS and CASREACT patent number format for U.S. applications updated
NEWS	17	MAR 31	LPCI now available as a replacement to LDPCI
NEWS	18	MAR 31	EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS	19	APR 04	STN AnaVist, Version 1, to be discontinued
NEWS EXPRESS	FEBRUARY 08 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.3, AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 20 FEBRUARY 2008		
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability		
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items		
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8		

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

\* \* \* \* \* STN Columbus \* \* \* \* \*

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:53 ON 09 APR 2008  
ENTER COST CENTER (NONE):USPTO  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

=> file caplus

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

0.21

0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:12 ON 09 APR 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.

COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

Copyright of the articles to which records in this database refer is held by the publishers listed in the PUBLISHER (PB) field (available for records published or updated in Chemical Abstracts after December 26, 1996), unless otherwise indicated in the original publications. The CA Lexicon is the copyrighted intellectual property of the American Chemical Society and is provided to assist you in searching databases on STN. Any dissemination, distribution, copying, or storing of this information, without the prior written consent of CAS, is strictly prohibited.

FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 Apr 2008 VOL 148 ISS 15

FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 Apr 2008 (20080408/ED)

Effective October 17, 2005, revised CAS Information Use Policies apply. They are available for your review at:

<http://www.cas.org/infopolicy.html>

=> e us20060189738/pn

E1	1	US20060189736/PN
E2	1	US20060189737/PN
E3	1 -->	US20060189738/PN
E4	1	US20060189739/PN
E5	1	US20060189740/PN
E6	1	US20060189741/PN
E7	2	US20060189742/PN
E8	1	US20060189743/PN
E9	1	US20060189744/PN
E10	1	US20060189745/PN
E11	1	US20060189746/PN
E12	2	US20060189747/PN

=> s e3

L1 1 US20060189738/PN

=> d all

L1

AN 2005:99572 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 142:178205

ED Entered STN: 04 Feb 2005

TI Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good deodorization,

hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials

IN Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Nakashima, Yasuhisa

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08L101-14

ICS C08K003-22; A61L015-60; A61L015-18; A61F013-53

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2005010102	A1	20050203	WO 2004-JP10896	20040723
	W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
	RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	AU 2004259960	A1	20050203	AU 2004-259960	20040723
	JP 2005060677	A	20050310	JP 2004-216530	20040723
	EP 1648966	A1	20060426	EP 2004-748103	20040723
	R:	BE, DE, FR, GB			
	BR 2004012858	A	20061003	BR 2004-12858	20040723
	CN 1852949	A	20061025	CN 2004-80027083	20040723
	IN 2006KN00032	A	20070803	IN 2006-KN32	20060103
	US 20060189738	A1	20060824	US 2006-565324	20060120 <--
	KR 755476	B1	20070904	KR 2006-701546	20060123
	MX 2006PA01014	A	20060801	MX 2006-PA1014	20060125
PRAI	JP 2003-280373	A	20030725		
	WO 2004-JP10896	W	20040723		

CLASS

PATENT NO.	CLASS	PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
WO 2005010102	ICM	C08L101-14
	ICS	C08K003-22; A61L015-60; A61L015-18; A61F013-53
	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [ICM, 7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM, 7, C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS, 7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS, 7, C*]; A61L0015-60 [ICS, 7]; A61L0015-18 [ICS, 7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS, 7, C*]; A61F0013-53 [ICS, 7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS, 7, C*]
	IPCR	A61L0015-16 [I, C*]; A61L0015-18 [I, A]; A61L0015-60 [I, A]; C08L0101-00 [I, C*]; C08L0101-14 [I, A]
	ECLA	A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L101/14
AU 2004259960	IPCI	C08L0101-00 [I, C]; A61F0013-15 [I, C]; A61L0015-16 [I, C]; C08K0003-00 [I, C]; C08L0101-14 [I, A]; A61F0013-53 [I, A]; A61L0015-18 [I, A]; A61L0015-60 [I, A]; C08K0003-22 [I, A]
	IPCR	C08L0101-00 [I, C]; C08L0101-14 [I, A]; A61F0013-15 [I, C]; A61F0013-53 [I, A]; A61L0015-16 [I, C]; A61L0015-18 [I, A]; A61L0015-60 [I, A]; C08K0003-00 [I, C]; C08K0003-22 [I, A]
JP 2005060677	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [ICM, 7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM, 7, C*];

		A61F0005-44 [ICS,7]; A61F0005-441 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-472 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-49 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0007-02 [ICS,7]; C08K0007-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61F0005-44 [I,A]; A61F0005-44 [I,C*]; A61F0005-441 [I,A]; A61F0005-441 [I,C*]; A61F0013-15 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C*]; A61F0013-472 [I,A]; A61F0013-49 [I,A]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0007-00 [I,C*]; C08K0007-02 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]
	FTERM	3B029/BA11; 3B029/BA17; 3B029/BD22; 4C003/AA23; 4C003/HA01; 4C098/AA09; 4C098/CC02; 4C098/DD05; 4C098/DD10; 4C098/DD16; 4C098/DD19; 4C098/DD23; 4C098/DD27; 4C098/DD29; 4C098/DD30; 4J002/AA031; 4J002/BB181; 4J002/BE021; 4J002/BG011; 4J002/BG101; 4J002/BN011; 4J002/DE106; 4J002/DE146; 4J002/DJ006; 4J002/GB00
EP 1648966	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [ICM,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]
	ECLA	A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L101/14
BR 2004012858	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [ICS,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICS,7,C*]; A61F0013-53 [ICS,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICS,7,C*]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]
	IPCR	A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]
	ECLA	A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L101/14
CN 1852949	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,C*]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61F0013-53 [I,A]; A61F0013-15 [I,C*]
	IPCR	C08L0101-00 [I,C]; C08L0101-14 [I,A]; A61L0015-16 [I,C*]; A61L0015-18 [I,A]; A61L0015-60 [I,A]
	ECLA	A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L101/14
IN 2006KN00032	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [ICM,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICM,7,C*]
US 20060189738	IPCI	C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]
	NCL	524/413.000
	ECLA	A61L015/18; A61L015/60; C08L101/14
KR 755476	IPCI	C08L0101-14 [I,A]; C08L0101-00 [I,A]; C08K0003-22 [I,A]; C08K0003-00 [I,C*]
MX 2006PA01014	IPCI	A61F0013-53 [ICM,7]; A61F0013-15 [ICM,7,C*]; A61L0015-18 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-60 [ICS,7]; A61L0015-16 [ICS,7,C*]; C08K0003-22 [ICS,7]; C08K0003-00 [ICS,7,C*]; C08L0101-14 [ICS,7]; C08L0101-00 [ICS,7,C*]
AB	Title water-absorbent resin compns. comprise a water-absorbent resin obtainable by polymerizing an unsatd. monomer having an acid group and/or a salt thereof, and complex oxide hydrate containing zinc and silicon, or zinc and aluminum, wherein the complex oxide hydrate contains zinc as main metal component, the mass ratio of the content of zinc and the content of silicon or aluminum is in the range of 50/50 - 99/1, and the absorption capacity at 60 min toward 0.90 mass% sodium chloride aqueous solution under the pressure of 1.9 kPa is not less than 20 g/g. Thus, 3.4 g polyethylene glycol diacrylate and 38% 5500 g an aqueous sodium acrylate solution with neutralization degree 75 mol% were polymerized to give a hydrogel, which was dried at 150°, pulverized, classified by particle size, and mixed the classified particles, 100 parts of the resulting water-absorbent resin powder was mixed with 3.83	

parts a surface crosslinking agent containing propylene glycol 0.5, ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 0.03, and 1,4-butanediol 0.3 parts, heated at 210° for 55 min to give a water-absorbent resin with absorption capacity 35 g/g without load and 32 g/g under pressure 1.9 kPa, 100 parts of which was mixed with 0.50 parts Ceratiox SZ 100S a complex oxide hydrate of zinc and silicon (zinc/silicon = 82/18, average particle diameter 0.36 µm), showing absorption capacity 36 g/g without load and 32 g/g under 1.9 kPa, good deodorization of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia, hygroscopic blocking rate, and separation ratio.

ST water absorbent compn deodorization hygroscopic gel strength sepn resistance; crosslinked acrylic polyoxyalkylene metal oxide compn

IT (absorbent; preparation of with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (acrylic, crosslinked; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT uses

IT RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Embryophyta  
Plants  
(extractants, deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Camellia  
(exts., deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Absorbents  
(hydrogels; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Absorbents  
Deodorants  
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Fibers  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT Medical goods  
(sanitary napkins; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(blend with metal oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 13463-67-7DP, Titanium oxide, hydrated  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP

(Preparation); USES (Uses)

(blend with silicon oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(blend with zinc oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 634588-11-7, FS 80MO 835628-30-3, Ceratiox SZ 100S

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 357617-37-9P 632327-14-1P

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

IT 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 7550-45-0, Titanium chloride, processes 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 10043-01-3D, Aluminum sulfate, hydrated

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)

(reactant in deodorant preparation; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns.

with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

(1) Kao Corporation; JP 10-147724 A 1998 CAPLUS

(2) Kao Corporation; CA 1182750 A 1998 CAPLUS

(3) Lion Corporation; JP 01-005546 A 1989

(4) Lion Corporation; EP 0282287 A2 1989 CAPLUS

(5) Lion Corporation; DE 3869446 A 1989

(6) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 10-298442 A 1998 CAPLUS

(7) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 11-049971 A 1999 CAPLUS

(8) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 11-116829 A 1999 CAPLUS

(9) Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation; JP 11-148023 A 1999 CAPLUS

(10) Nippon Shokubai Co Ltd; JP 60-158861 A 1985 CAPLUS

(11) Nippon Shokubai Co Ltd; JP 02-041155 A 1990

(12) Nippon Shokubai Co Ltd; JP 11-241030 A 1999 CAPLUS

(13) Uni-Charm Corporation; EP 0799861 A1 1996 CAPLUS

(14) Uni-Charm Corporation; JP 08-176338 A 1996 CAPLUS

(15) Uni-Charm Corporation; US 5980879 A 1996 CAPLUS

=> s 1314-13-2

REGISTRY INITIATED

Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...

Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L3 97376 L2

=> s 1344-28-1

REGISTRY INITIATED

Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...  
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L5 297471 L4

=> s L3 and L5

L6 18381 L3 AND L5

=> s 7631-86-9

REGISTRY INITIATED

Substance data SEARCH and crossover from CAS REGISTRY in progress...  
Use DISPLAY HITSTR (or FHITSTR) to directly view retrieved structures.

L8 413483 L7

=> L3 and L5

L3 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND

The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.  
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter  
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s L3 and L5

L9 18381 L3 AND L5

=> s L3 and L8

L10 16982 L3 AND L8

=> e (resins OR "Resin" OR "Resinification" OR "Resinols" OR "Gum" OR "Gum resins"  
OR "Gums" OR "Gums (resinous)" OR "Natural resins" OR "Resinous gums" OR "Resin  
acids")

\*\*\*\* START OF FIELD \*\*\*\*

E40 0 --> (RESINS OR RESIN OR RESINIFICATION OR RESINOLS OR GUM OR GUM  
RESINS OR GUMS OR GUMS (RESINOUS) OR NATURAL RESINS OR RESI  
NOUS GUMS OR RESIN ACIDS)/BI

E41 2 -0/BI

E42 5863147 0/BI

E43 113279 00/BI

E44 1 00-10-4/BI

E45 2 00-43-1/BI

E46 2 00-43-2/BI

E47 1 00-50-5/BI

E48 437460 000/BI  
E49 1 000-20-5/BI

=> s (resins OR "Resin" OR "Resinification" OR "Resinols" OR "Gum" OR "Gum resins"  
OR "Gums" OR "Gums (resinous)" OR "Natural resins" OR "Resinous gums" OR "Resin  
acids")

431020 RESINS  
662049 "RESIN"  
431020 "RESINS"  
810441 "RESIN"  
("RESIN" OR "RESINS")  
1270 "RESINIFICATION"  
6 "RESINIFICATIONS"  
1275 "RESINIFICATION"  
("RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINIFICATIONS")  
102 "RESINOLS"  
60052 "GUM"  
14675 "GUMS"  
66666 "GUM"  
("GUM" OR "GUMS")  
60052 "GUM"  
14675 "GUMS"  
66666 "GUM"  
("GUM" OR "GUMS")  
431020 "RESINS"  
255 "GUM RESINS"  
("GUM" (W) "RESINS")  
14675 "GUMS"  
14675 "GUMS"  
38090 "RESINOUS"  
8 "GUMS (RESINOUS)"  
("GUMS" (W) "RESINOUS")  
783783 "NATURAL"  
44 "NATURALS"  
783808 "NATURAL"  
("NATURAL" OR "NATURALS")  
431020 "RESINS"  
1035 "NATURAL RESINS"  
("NATURAL" (W) "RESINS")  
38090 "RESINOUS"  
14675 "GUMS"  
26 "RESINOUS GUMS"  
("RESINOUS" (W) "GUMS")  
662049 "RESIN"  
431020 "RESINS"  
810441 "RESIN"  
("RESIN" OR "RESINS")  
1622007 "ACIDS"  
10794 "RESIN ACIDS"  
("RESIN" (W) "ACIDS")  
L11 870491 (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"  
OR "GUM RESINS" OR "GUMS" OR "GUMS (RESINOUS)" OR "NATURAL RESIN  
S" OR "RESINOUS GUMS" OR "RESIN ACIDS")

=> s (hydrogels OR "Gels" (L) "hydro-" OR "Acrylamide-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide  
copolymer")

20564 HYDROGELS  
110005 "GELS"  
23984 "HYDRO"  
37 "HYDROS"



```

24020 "HYDRO-"
      ("HYDRO" OR "HYDROS")
1140 "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-"
55849 "ACRYLAMIDE"
2462 "ACRYLAMIDES"
56609 "ACRYLAMIDE"
      ("ACRYLAMIDE" OR "ACRYLAMIDES")
3158490 "N"
3158490 "N"
6374 "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE"
4 "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDES"
6375 "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE"
      ("METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE" OR "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDES")
656674 "COPOLYMER"
200122 "COPOLYMERS"
706688 "COPOLYMER"
      ("COPOLYMER" OR "COPOLYMERS")
549 "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER"
      ("ACRYLAMIDE" (W) "N" (W) "N" (W) "METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE" (W) "COPOLYMER")
L12 21359 (HYDROGELS OR "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-" OR "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLENEBISACRYLAMIDE COPOLYMER")

=> s (absorbents OR "Absorbents" OR "Absorption agents" OR "Hygroscopic substances" OR "Superabsorbents")
23218 ABSORBENTS
23218 "ABSORBENTS"
979455 "ABSORPTION"
13830 "ABSORPTIONS"
985533 "ABSORPTION"
      ("ABSORPTION" OR "ABSORPTIONS")
1324154 "AGENTS"
10 "AGENTSES"
1324158 "AGENTS"
      ("AGENTS" OR "AGENTSES")
143 "ABSORPTION AGENTS"
      ("ABSORPTION" (W) "AGENTS")
20364 "HYGROSCOPIC"
3 "HYGROSCOPICS"
20365 "HYGROSCOPIC"
      ("HYGROSCOPIC" OR "HYGROSCOPICS")
701707 "SUBSTANCES"
1 "SUBSTANCESES"
701707 "SUBSTANCES"
      ("SUBSTANCES" OR "SUBSTANCESES")
1238 "HYGROSCOPIC SUBSTANCES"
      ("HYGROSCOPIC" (W) "SUBSTANCES")
1944 "SUPERABSORBENTS"
L13 25826 (ABSORBENTS OR "ABSORBENTS" OR "ABSORPTION AGENTS" OR "HYGROSCOPIC SUBSTANCES" OR "SUPERABSORBENTS")

```

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:53 ON 09 APR 2008)  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:12 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

E US20060189738/PN  
L1 1 S E3

S 1314-13-2/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
L2 1 S 1314-13-2/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
L3 97376 S L2  
S 1344-28-1/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
L4 1 S 1344-28-1/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
L5 297471 S L4  
L6 18381 S L3 AND L5  
S 7631-86-9/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
L7 1 S 7631-86-9/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
L8 413483 S L7  
L9 18381 S L3 AND L5  
L10 16982 S L3 AND L8  
E RESIN+ALL/CT  
E RESINS+ALL/CT  
E (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"  
L11 870491 S (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"  
E HYDROGELS+ALL/CT  
L12 21359 S (HYDROGELS OR "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-" OR "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLE  
E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT  
E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT  
L13 25826 S (ABSORBENTS OR "ABSORBENTS" OR "ABSORPTION AGENTS" OR "HYGROS

=> S 19 and ((L11 and L14) or L12)  
L14 NOT FOUND

The L-number entered could not be found. To see the definition  
of L-numbers, enter DISPLAY HISTORY at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> S 19 and ((L11 and L13) or L12)  
L14 42 L9 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)

=> S 110 and ((L11 and L13) or L12)  
L15 50 L10 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)

=> s L14 or L15

=> S L16 and (py<2004 or ay<2004 or pry<2004)  
23980281 PY<2004  
4766612 AY<2004  
4245310 PRY<2004

=> d L16 1-59 IBIB HIT

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:381421 CAPLUS Full-text

TITLE: Obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract

INVENTOR(S): Chevalier, Veronique; Nguyen, Quang Lan

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): L'Oreal, Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 27pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	---	----	-----	-----
WO 2008034703	A1	20080327	WO 2007-EP59016	20070829
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
FR 2905866	A1	20080321	FR 2006-53841	20060920
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2006-53841	A 20060920
			US 2006-848376P	P 20061002
REFERENCE COUNT:	7	THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

IT Barley  
Black currant  
Caesalpinia echinata  
Chamomile  
Corn  
Cosmetics and personal care products  
Crataegus  
Fucus  
Glycine max  
Glycyrrhiza  
Gossypium hirsutum  
Grape  
Haematoxylon campechianum  
Hordeum vulgare  
Lupinus  
Oryza sativa  
Pea  
Percolation  
Pinus  
Pisum sativum  
Ribes nigrum  
Rice  
Sawdust  
Silk  
Skimmia japonica

Sorghum bicolor  
Soybean  
Suntanning products  
Superabsorbents  
Theobroma cacao  
Thickening agents  
Triticum aestivum  
Vitis vinifera  
Zea mays

(obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract)

IT Resins

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract)

IT 91-64-5D, Coumarin, derivs. 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate 493-08-3D,  
Chroman, aryl derivs. 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1306-06-5,  
Hydroxyapatite 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide 1314-23-4, Zirconium  
oxide 1344-28-1, Alumina 7631-86-9, Silica  
9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8,  
Polyacrylamide 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6D, Cellulose,  
derivs. 9005-25-8, Starch 9005-35-0, Calcium alginate 9010-76-8,  
Acrylonitrile-vinylidene chloride copolymer 9011-14-7,  
Poly(methylmethacrylate) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 9016-00-6,  
Polydimethylsiloxane 9050-36-6, Maltodextrin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin  
13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide 14807-96-6, Talc 25608-40-6, Polyaspartic  
acid 26063-13-8, Polyaspartic acid 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane  
RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(obtaining a controlled colored effect from a vegetable extract)

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2008:223177 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 148:240633

TITLE: Composites for sound control applications

INVENTOR(S): Zamani, Shahram

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hitachi Chemical Co., Ltd., Japan; Hitachi Chemical  
Research Center, Inc.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 26pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2008021455	A2	20080221	WO 2007-US18182	20070816
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DO, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, ME, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-838046P P 20060816

IT Hydrogels

Nanoparticles

Nanostructured materials  
Plastic films  
Sound insulators

(composites for sound control applications)

IT 88-12-0D, polymers 97-90-5D, Ethylene glycol dimethacrylate, polymers  
868-77-9D, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate, polymers 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl  
alcohol 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 25852-47-5D, Polyethylene  
glycol dimethacrylate, polymers

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(hydrogels; composites for sound control applications)

IT 409-21-2, Silicon carbide, uses 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, uses  
1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses  
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses  
1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron  
oxide, uses 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7439-95-4,  
Magnesium, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses 7727-43-7,  
Barium sulfate 7782-42-5, Graphite, uses 12033-89-5, Silicon nitride,  
uses 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide, uses 12070-08-5, Titanium carbide  
13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses 20667-12-3, Silver oxide  
24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(nanopowders; composites for sound control applications)

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:1176584 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:474875

TITLE: A tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising  
hydrogel

INVENTOR(S): Barda, Aharon

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Israel

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 15pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2007116400	A2	20071018	WO 2007-IL445	20070410
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BH, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA,				
CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB,				
GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM,				
KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK,				
MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO,				
RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT,				
TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE,				
IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, MT, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF,				
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW,				
GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ,				
BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2006-790818P P 20060411

IT Absorption  
Algicides  
Antibacterial agents  
Beeswax  
Biocides  
Deodorization  
Fungicides

Herbicides

Hydrogels

Insecticides

Perfumes

Pesticides

Pharmaceutical tablets

Superabsorbents

Wastewater

(tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies

Alkaline earth metals

Alkaline earth oxides

Alkyd resins

Bentonite, biological studies

Borates

Butyl rubber, biological studies

Candelilla wax

Carnauba wax

Ceresin

Diatomite

Essential oils

Feldspar-group minerals

Fluoropolymers, biological studies

Fossil waxes

Gilsonite

Hydrocarbon waxes, biological studies

Hydroxides (inorganic)

Iron ores, biological studies

Jobba oil

Kaolin, biological studies

Lanolin

Lead ores, biological studies

Limestone, biological studies

Melanins

Montan wax

Oxides (inorganic), biological studies

Paraffin waxes, biological studies

Perlite

Phenolic resins, biological studies

Polyacetylenes, biological studies

Polyamide fibers, biological studies

Polyamides, biological studies

Polyanilines

Polydiacetylenes

Polyesters, biological studies

Polyimides, biological studies

Polyketones

Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies

Polyoxyphenylenes

Polysaccharides, biological studies

Polysulfones, biological studies

Polyureas

Polyurethanes, biological studies

Sand

Sulfides, biological studies

Tall oil

Waxes

Zeolites (synthetic), biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 55-56-1, Chlorohexidine  
56-03-1D, Biguanide, polymers 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies  
111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 120-93-4D, Ethylene urea, hydroxylated derivs.  
124-09-4, Hexamethylenediamine, biological studies 141-43-5,  
Ethanalamine, biological studies 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogencarbonate,  
biological studies 298-14-6, Potassium hydrogencarbonate 462-02-2,  
Cyamelide 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 497-19-8,  
Sodium carbonate, biological studies 569-64-2, Malachite green  
584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 597-59-1, Citramide 1303-96-4, Borax  
1305-62-0, Lime, hydrate, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide,  
biological studies 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies  
1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological  
studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1317-38-0,  
Cupric oxide, biological studies 1343-98-2, Silicic acid  
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic  
acid 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7439-89-6, Iron,  
biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7,  
Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies  
7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7487-88-9, Magnesium  
sulfate, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological  
studies 7646-85-7, Zinc chloride, biological studies 7647-14-5, Sodium  
chloride, biological studies 7647-15-6, Sodium bromide, biological  
studies 7664-93-9, Sulfuric acid, biological studies 7681-52-9, Sodium  
hypochlorite 7697-37-2, Nitric acid, biological studies 7722-84-1,  
Hydrogen peroxide, biological studies 7758-02-3, Potassium bromide,  
biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 7778-54-3, Calcium  
hypochlorite 7786-30-3, Magnesium chloride, biological studies  
8050-88-2, Celluloid 9002-81-7, Poly(oxymethylene) 9002-86-2,  
Polyvinyl chloride 9002-86-2D, Polyvinyl chloride, chlorinated  
9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate  
9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-17-2,  
Polybutadiene 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-35-4, Phenol  
formaldehyde resin 9003-39-8, Poly vinyl pyrrolidone  
9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-56-9, Acrylonitrile butadiene styrene  
copolymer 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid  
9005-53-2, Lignin, biological studies 9011-14-7, Polymethyl methacrylate  
9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane 9020-73-9, Polyethylene naphthalate  
9041-80-9, Poly(phenylene oxide) 10043-35-3, Boric acid (H3BO3),  
biological studies 10101-41-4, Calcium sulfate dihydrate 10377-60-3,  
Magnesium nitrate 11078-30-1, Galactomannan 13462-86-7, Barite  
14538-56-8 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 16389-88-1, Dolomite,  
biological studies 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide 21645-51-2, Aluminum  
hydroxide, biological studies 24937-16-4, Nylon 12 24937-79-9,  
Polyvinylidene fluoride 24938-64-5, Poly-p-phenylene terephthalamide  
24968-11-4, Polyethylene naphthalate 24968-12-5, Polybutylene  
terephthalate 24980-41-4, Polycaprolactone 24991-23-9 25014-41-9,  
Polyacrylonitrile 25035-37-4, Poly-p-phenylene terephthalamide  
25038-54-4, Nylon 6, biological studies 25038-59-9, biological studies  
25038-71-5, Ethylene tetrafluoroethylene copolymer 25038-74-8  
25067-58-7, Polyacetylene 25212-74-2, Poly(p-phenylene sulfide)  
25233-30-1, Polyaniline 25248-42-4, Polycaprolactone 25322-68-3, Poly  
ethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 25513-46-6,  
Polyglutamic acid 26009-03-0, Polyglycolide 26009-24-5,  
Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) 26023-30-3, Poly[oxy(1-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-  
ethanediyl)] 26062-94-2, Polybutylene terephthalate 26063-00-3,  
Polyhydroxybutyrate 26100-51-6, Poly(DL-lactic acid) 26161-42-2  
26202-08-4, Polyglycolide 26744-04-7 26811-96-1, Poly(L-lactic acid)  
26913-06-4, Poly[imino(1,2-ethanediyl)] 26917-25-9, Poly(D-lactic acid)  
27119-07-9, Poly (2-acrylamido-2-methyl-1- propanesulfonic acid)

30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 34345-47-6  
 53568-81-3, Glycerol phthalate 106989-11-1, Poly(D-lactic acid)  
 126213-51-2, Poly (3,4- ethylenedioxythiophene) 946513-85-5  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
 (Uses)

(tablet for absorbing waste drainage comprising hydrogel)

L16 ANSWER 4 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:912245 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:270169

TITLE: Electrochemical hybridization biosensor chip using  
 capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to  
 capture moieties, and diagnostic applications

INVENTOR(S): Labgold, Marc R.; Jokhadze, George G.; Jen, I-Min  
 Michael; Shen, Naiping; Kozlowski, Mark T.; Ammini,  
 Chandramohan V.; Suh, David A.; Norris, Michael C.;  
 Lobban, Peter

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Antara Biosciences Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 188pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2007092552	A2	20070816	WO 2007-US3353	20070207
WO 2007092552	A3	20071227		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, GT, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SV, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AP, EA, EP, OA			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2006-765740P	P	20060207
US 2006-801703P	P	20060519
US 2006-801950P	P	20060519
US 2006-802002P	P	20060519
US 2006-802039P	P	20060519
US 2006-802049P	P	20060519
US 2006-808862P	P	20060526
US 2006-812826P	P	20060612
US 2006-814566P	P	20060616
US 2006-815105P	P	20060620
US 2006-830131P	P	20060711
US 2006-846318P	P	20060921
US 2006-848657P	P	20061002
US 2006-850016P	P	20061006
US 2006-858831P	P	20061114

IT Biodegradable materials

Hydrogels

(electrode coating; electrochem. hybridization biosensor chip using  
 capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to capture moieties, and



diagnostic applications)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-06-4, Platinum, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 25038-59-9, biological studies

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(electrochem. hybridization biosensor chip using capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to capture moieties, and diagnostic applications)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), biological studies 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide (CdS), biological studies 1314-08-5, Palladium oxide (PdO) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1314-35-8, Tungsten oxide (WO3), biological studies 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide (Al2O3), biological studies 7440-05-3, Palladium, biological studies 7440-16-6, Rhodium, biological studies 7440-18-8, Ruthenium, biological studies 7440-32-6, Titanium, biological studies 7440-56-4, Germanium, biological studies 7782-42-5, Graphite, biological studies 11113-84-1, Ruthenium oxide 11129-89-8, Platinum oxide 12412-19-0, Molybdenum oxide (Mo2O6) 50926-11-9, Indium tin oxide

RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DGN (Diagnostic use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); ANST (Analytical study); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(electrode; electrochem. hybridization biosensor chip using capture-associated oligonucleotides conjugated to capture moieties, and diagnostic applications)

L16 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:843630 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 147:243462

TITLE: Hot-melt silicone based ostomy and wound care skin attachment pressure sensitive adhesives

INVENTOR(S): Sambasivam, Mahesh; Fattman, George F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 20070179461	A1	20070802	US 2007-669967	20070201
EP 1815876	A2	20070808	EP 2007-2186	20070201
EP 1815876	A3	20071017		
R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
CA 2576618	A1	20070802	CA 2007-2576618	20070202
AU 2007200465	A1	20070816	AU 2007-200465	20070202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2006-764395P	P 20060202

IT Adhesion, physical  
Adhesives  
Gravure printing  
Hydrocolloids  
Latex  
Loss modulus

Nanotubes  
Nonwoven fabrics  
Plasticizers  
Pore structure  
Screens (mesh)  
Stencils  
Storage modulus  
Strength  
Superabsorbents  
Tackifiers  
Textiles

(hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)

- IT Petroleum resins  
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(hydrogenated, Arkon P-100; hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)
- IT 7531-86-9, Silica, biological studies  
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(CAB-o-sil M-5; hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)
- IT 59-92-7, L-Dihydroxyphenylalanine, biological studies 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite ((Al<sub>1.33</sub>-1.67Mg<sub>0.33</sub>-0.67)(Ca<sub>0</sub>-1Na<sub>0</sub>-1)0.33Si<sub>4</sub>(OH)2O<sub>10</sub>.xH<sub>2</sub>O), biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 6683-19-8, Irganox 1010 9002-85-1, Polyvinylidene chloride 9002-86-2, Polyvinyl chloride 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate 9003-39-8, Poly(N-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone) 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9012-76-4, Chitosan 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 53320-86-8, Laponite 415696-59-2, Pure Thix TX 1442  
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(hot-melt silicone based pressure-sensitive adhesives for ostomy and wound care skin device attachment)

L16 ANSWER 6 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:86503 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:186801  
TITLE: Animal litter containing activated carbon  
INVENTOR(S): Fritter, Charles F.; Jenkins, Dennis B.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 7pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20070017453	A1	20070125	US 2005-189182	20050725
CA 2552216	A1	20070125	CA 2006-2552216	20060712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-189182	A 20050725

- IT Gums and Mucilages  
(fixing agent; animal litter containing activated carbon)
- IT Absorbents

## Deodorants

(supplementary; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(as whitening agent, or activated, as supplement deodorant or absorbent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(supplemental absorbent or deodorant, or colloidal or precipitated silica,

as

supplemental absorbent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate

1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses

1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 14807-96-6, Talc, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(whitening agent; animal litter containing activated carbon)

L16 ANSWER 7 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:61593 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:148423

TITLE: Cosmetic mascaras containing waxes and hydrocolloids  
and method for preparation

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Schwan-Stabilo Cosmetics G.m.b.H. &amp; Co. K.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 17pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
DE 102005033520	A1	20070118	DE 2005-102005033520	20050714
DE 102005033520	B4	20071220		
US 20070014744	A1	20070118	US 2005-246815	20051007
CA 2523673	A1	20070114	CA 2005-2523673	20051017
WO 2007031139	A1	20070322	WO 2006-EP6913	20060714
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2005-102005033520A 20050714

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Antioxidants

Beeswax

Cosmetic emulsions

Cotton fibers

Emulsifying agents

Fillers

Flax fibers

Hair

Hair dyes

Hydrogels

Mascaras

Ozocerite

Perfumes

Pigments, nonbiological

Preservatives

Varnishes

Viscosity

Wool

pH

(cosmetic mascaras containing waxes and hydrocolloids)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 69-65-8, Mannitol 81-13-0, Pantothenol 87-99-0, Xylitol 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 107-46-0, Hexamethyldisiloxane 107-51-7, Octamethyltrisiloxane 112-85-6, Behenic acid 115-77-5, Pentaerythritol, biological studies 116-14-3, Tetrafluoroethylene, biological studies 124-18-5, Decane 124-68-5 141-62-8, Decamethyltetrasiloxane 141-63-9, Dodecamethylpentasiloxane 540-10-3, Cetyl palmitate 540-97-6, Dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 541-05-9, Hexamethylcyclotrisiloxane 556-67-2, Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane 557-04-0 557-05-1 629-59-4, Tetradecane 1190-63-2, Cetyl stearate 1306-38-3, Cerium oxide, biological studies 1308-38-9, Chromium oxide green, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1318-93-0, Montmorillonite, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1390-65-4, Carmine 1592-23-0 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 7787-59-9, Bismuthoxychloride 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-65-1, Traganth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-88-4 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-39-8, Polyvinylpyrrolidone 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethylcellulose 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 10043-11-5, Boron nitride, biological studies 10101-66-3, Manganese violet 10196-69-7, Strontium Stearate 12173-47-6, Hectorite 12227-89-3, C.I. 77499 12240-15-2, C.I. Pigment Blue 27 12441-09-7D, Sorbitan, esters with olive oil 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 17671-27-1, Behenylbehenate 22413-03-2, Behenyl stearate 24800-44-0, Tripropyleneglycol 25265-71-8, Dipropyleneglycol 25265-75-2, Butanediol 26264-14-2, Propanediol 26762-52-7, Hexanediol 30399-84-9, Isostearic acid 34464-38-5, Isodecane 34464-41-0, Isotetradecane 42233-70-5 50814-20-5 52186-01-3 56090-54-1, Triglycerin 57455-37-5, C.I. Pigment Blue 29 59113-36-9, Diglycerin 77035-98-4 77035-99-5 127566-70-5, Behenyl oleate

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(cosmetic mascaras containing waxes and hydrocolloids)

L16 ANSWER 8 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:31359 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:123095

TITLE: Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

INVENTOR(S): Carnahan, Michael A.; Clark, Jeffrey A.; Grinstaff, Mark W.; Stockman, Kenneth E.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hyperbranch Medical Technology, Inc., USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 403pp.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

CODEN: PIXXD2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007005249	A2	20070111	WO 2006-US23723	20060619
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2005-694944P P 20050629

TI Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

AB One aspect of the present invention relates to compns. comprising polymers and nanoparticles that form hydrogels useful as lens replacement materials, lens substitute materials, corneal inlays, and intraocular lenses. The hydrogels of the invention can be formed using a polyacrylate, silicone, or dendritic macromol. In certain instances, the hydrogels of the invention comprise nanoparticles ranging in diameter from about 0.1 nm to about 100 nm. The nanoparticles are generally dispersed throughout the hydrogel and may be covalently or noncovalently crosslinked. The nanoparticles may be made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. In certain instances, the nanoparticles comprise a ceramic core coated with a layer of silica. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method of forming a lens composition comprising treating a mixture of a polymerizable dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles with a polymerization agent. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a nanoparticle comprising a core coated with a layer of silica. In certain instances, the core is made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. Another aspect of the invention relates to a kit for forming a lens comprising a polymerizable dendrimeric compound, nanoparticles, and a system for delivering the dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles to the lens bag of a patient.

IT Human  
 Intraocular lenses  
 Lenses  
 Nanoparticles  
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Dendrimers  
 Polysiloxanes, uses  
 Polyurethanes, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics  
 (endocapsular lens; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (hydrogenated, block, triblock; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Ceramics  
 (nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing

nanoparticles)

IT Metals, uses  
 Oxides (inorganic), uses  
 Proteins  
 Sulfides, uses  
 Zeolites (synthetic), uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Hydrogels  
 (non-reversible; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 2035-75-8P, Adipic anhydride 30424-64-7DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated  
 91990-68-0P 338425-95-9P 338425-97-1P 338425-99-3P 374107-84-3P  
 374107-85-4P 374107-86-5P 374107-89-8P 377073-42-2P 377073-43-3P,  
 2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester  
 377073-46-6DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated 377073-46-6P 436803-73-5P  
 , 2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester anhydride,  
 preparation 436803-74-6P 436803-75-7P 455281-37-5P 455281-38-6P  
 455281-39-7P 455281-40-0P 455281-41-1P 455281-42-2P 455281-43-3P  
 455281-62-6P, preparation 455281-63-7P, preparation 455281-65-9P  
 455281-66-0P 455281-67-1P 457068-63-2P 457068-64-3P 474251-89-3P  
 474251-91-7P, preparation 474251-93-9P 474251-95-1P 474251-98-4P  
 651332-49-9P 686774-58-3DP, benzylidene-protected 686774-58-3P  
 686774-65-2P 686774-74-3P 686774-77-6P 686774-81-2DP, benzylidene  
 acetal-terminated 686774-81-2P 686774-83-4P 686774-85-6P  
 686774-87-8P 686774-89-0P 686774-91-4P 686774-94-7P 686775-00-8P  
 686775-02-0P 686775-04-2P 686775-14-4P 686775-18-8P 686775-20-2P  
 686775-41-7P 686776-70-5P 686776-71-6P 686776-73-8P 686776-74-9P  
 686776-75-0P 686776-76-1P 686776-77-2P 686776-78-3P 686776-80-7P  
 686776-83-0P 686776-84-1P 686776-85-2DP, deprotected 686776-85-2P  
 688007-35-4P 688007-36-5P 880160-56-5P 880160-57-6P 880160-58-7P  
 880343-37-3P 918550-40-0P 918550-41-1P  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 918550-36-4 918550-37-5 918550-38-6 918550-39-7  
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
 use); USES (Uses)  
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 97-67-6, L-Malic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, reactions 124-04-9,  
 Adipic acid, reactions 405-39-0 513-42-8, 2-Methyl-2-propen-1-ol  
 538-75-0, DCC 544-63-8, Myristic acid, reactions 598-72-1,  
 2-Bromopropionic acid 920-46-7, Methacryloyl chloride 4141-19-9,  
 cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxy succinimide  
 14690-00-7 58479-61-1, tert-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane 91944-64-8  
 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate  
 233682-93-4, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-6-hydroxyhexyl methacrylate  
 copolymer  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses  
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium dioxide, uses  
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses  
 7440-57-5, Gold, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses  
 7782-40-3, Diamond, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses  
 20667-12-3, Silver oxide  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 694491-73-1D, hydrogenated, block, triblock  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(styrene-butadiene rubber; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

L16 ANSWER 9 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1201869 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:494054  
TITLE: One-step process for preparing composite nanogel  
INVENTOR(S): Xu, Zhichang; Zhang, Ping  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Peop. Rep. China  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 9pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1712428	A	20051228	CN 2004-10048065	20040614
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10048065	20040614

IT Aging, materials  
Composites  
Hydrogels  
Hydrolysis

(one-step process for preparing composite nanogel)

IT 1314-13-2P, Zinc oxide, preparation 1345-13-7P, Cerium trioxide  
18868-43-4P, Molybdenum dioxide 20427-58-1P, Zinc hydroxide  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(one-step process for preparing composite nanogel)  
IT 1306-38-3P, Cerium dioxide, preparation 1314-23-4P, Zirconium dioxide, preparation 1344-28-1P, Aluminum trioxide, preparation  
7758-88-5P, Cerium trifluoride 12612-50-9P, Molybdenum sulfide  
13463-67-7P, Titanium dioxide, preparation  
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)  
(one-step process for preparing composite nanogel)

L16 ANSWER 10 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1038109 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:349644  
TITLE: Hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection  
INVENTOR(S): Frutos, Anthony G.; Lahiri, Joydeep; Pal, Santona; Tran, Elizabeth; Webb, Brian L.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 20060223184	A1	20061005	US 2005-99904	20050405
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2005-99904	20050405

IT Liposomes  
(cationic, as transfection agent, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Lipids, uses  
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
(cationic, as transfection agent, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Insecta  
(cells of, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Nucleosides, uses  
Nucleotides, uses  
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
(derivs., microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT DNA microarray technology  
Hydrogels  
(hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Amino group  
Carboxyl group  
Hydroxyl group  
Sulphydryl group  
(hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Aldehydes, reactions  
Anhydrides  
Epoxides  
Esters, reactions  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Antibodies and Immunoglobulins  
DNA  
Proteins  
RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
(immobilized, on hydrogels; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Acids, reactions  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
(inorg., hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Animal cell  
(insect, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Animal cell  
(mammalian, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)



IT Animal cell  
 Aptamers  
 Chromophores  
 Eubacteria  
 Fluorescent substances  
 Nanostructures  
 Plant cell  
 Plasmids  
 Viral vectors  
 Virus  
 (microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Agglutinins and Lectins  
 Amino acids, uses  
 Antibodies and Immunoglobulins  
 Chelates  
 DNA  
 Haptens  
 Nucleic acids  
 Peptides, uses  
 Polysaccharides, uses  
 Proteins  
 RGD peptides  
 RNA  
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
 (microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Microtiter plates  
 (microarray immobilization on hydrogels on; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Immobilization, molecular or cellular  
 (on hydrogels; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Acids, reactions  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)  
 (organic, hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT RNA  
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
 (short hairpin, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Microscopes  
 (slides, microarray immobilization on hydrogels on; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT Double stranded RNA  
 RL: ARG (Analytical reagent use); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
 (small interfering, microarray immobilization on hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT 1313-96-8, Niobium oxide (Nb2O5) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO),

uses 1314-61-0, Tantalum oxide (Ta2O5) 1317-38-0, Copper oxide (CuO),  
 uses 1333-82-0, Chromium trioxide 1344-28-1, Aluminum  
 trioxide, uses 1760-24-3, N-( $\beta$ -Aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl  
 trimethoxysilane 5089-72-5, N-( $\beta$ -Aminoethyl)-3-aminopropyl  
 triethoxysilane 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses 9006-26-2,  
 Ethylene-Maleic anhydride copolymer 9011-07-8, Maleic anhydride-vinyl  
 acetate copolymer 9011-13-6, Maleic anhydride-styrene copolymer  
 9011-16-9, Maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer 13463-67-7,  
 Titanium dioxide, uses 25266-02-8, Maleic anhydride-1-octadecene  
 copolymer 26426-80-2, Isobutylene-maleic anhydride copolymer  
 31473-53-7, Maleic anhydride-1-tetradecene copolymer 52193-47-2  
 146786-73-4 150380-11-3 189134-57-4, Zinc oxide (ZnO2)

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(bonding layer; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in  
 screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT 79-10-7, Acrylic acid, reactions

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or  
 reagent); USES (Uses)

(hydrogels functionalized with; hydrogel supports for cDNA  
 microarray printing in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol  
 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8,  
 Polyacrylamide 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-34-6, Cellulose,  
 uses 9004-54-0, Dextran, uses 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid 9005-25-8,  
 Starch, uses 9005-32-7, Alginate acid 9005-49-6, Heparin, uses  
 9007-28-7, Chondroitin sulfate 9012-36-6, Agarose 9012-76-4, Chitosan  
 9015-73-0 9044-05-7D, reaction products, crosslinked 9050-30-0  
 24967-94-0, Dermatan sulfate 25104-18-1, Poly-L-lysine 25322-68-3,  
 Polyethylene glycol 37293-51-9, Aminodextran 38000-06-5, Poly-L-lysine  
 70226-44-7, Heparan 75634-40-1, Dermatan

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(hydrogels of; hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing  
 in screening libraries by reverse transfection)

IT 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxy succinimide 25952-53-8

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(in preparation crosslinked carboxymethyldextran hydrogels;  
 hydrogel supports for cDNA microarray printing in screening libraries  
 by reverse transfection)

L16 ANSWER 11 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:798433 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:250871

TITLE: Solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation  
 method and application

INVENTOR(S): Cao, Xinyu; Jiang, Lei

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhongke Nanotech Engineering Center Co., Ltd., Peop.  
 Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 18pp.  
 CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Chinese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1696221	A	20051116	CN 2004-10009078	20040511
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2004-10009078	20040511

AB Title coating material is prepd. by sequentially dispersing doped metal oxide  
 (such as tin oxide, zinc oxide, etc.) nanoparticles 3-30 wt%, polymeric film

forming ingredients (such as water soluble epoxy resin, polyurethane emulsion, etc.) 20-60 wt%, and UV absorbents (such as titanium oxide, ferric oxide, etc.) 0-10 wt % into a dispersion medium (such as water, mixture of water and ethanol, etc.). The coating material free of toxic volatile components can be directly applied on surface of glass or organic materials to effect sunlight control and IR reflection.

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(esters; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

IT Epoxy resins, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(polyurethane-; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation

method

and application)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

Alkyd resins

Epoxy resins, uses

Oxides (inorganic), uses

Polyesters, uses

Polyurethanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

IT 95-14-7, 1H-Benzotriazole 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone

131-57-7, 2-Hydroxy-4-methoxy benzophenone 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide,

uses 1314-35-8, Tungsten oxide, uses 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses

1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 1843-05-6, 2-Hydroxy-4-n-

octyloxybenzophenone 2440-22-4, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-5'-

methylphenyl)benzotriazole 3896-11-5, 2-(2'-Hydroxy-3'-tert-butyl-5'-

methylphenyl)-5-chlorobenzotriazole 4065-45-6, 2-Hydroxy-4-

methoxybenzophenone-5-sulfonic acid 7631-86-9, Silicon oxide,

uses 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(UV absorber; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

IT 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses 1312-43-2, Indium oxide 1314-13-2

, Zinc oxide, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(nanoparticles; solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation

method

and application)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, ester, resin 311-89-7, FC-43

39467-17-9, Tin zinc oxide 906081-51-4, Baybond PU 239 906081-54-7, UVB 4

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(solar-control low-E coating material, its preparation method and application)

L16 ANSWER 12 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:504513 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:14836

TITLE: Manufacture of chitosan hydrogel burn dressing with gradient structure

INVENTOR(S): Liu, Jiyan; Peng, Xianghong; Liu, Xueqing; Chen, Chunhua; Zhang, Yuanfang

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Jiangnan University, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 15 pp. CODEN: CNXXEV

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1679972	A	20051012	CN 2005-10018241	20050202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2005-10018241	20050202

IT Burn

Hydrogels

(manufacture of chitosan hydrogel burn dressing with gradient structure)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon oxide, uses

RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of chitosan hydrogel burn dressing with gradient structure)

L16 ANSWER 13 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1050505 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:332601

TITLE: Multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic  
nutritional supplements

INVENTOR(S): Bubnis, William; Cotter, Richard; Herman, Paul W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050214383	A1	20050929	US 2005-90486	20050328
AU 2005228421	A1	20051013	AU 2005-228421	20050328
CA 2560595	A1	20051013	CA 2005-2560595	20050328
WO 2005094333	A2	20051013	WO 2005-US10467	20050328
WO 2005094333	A3	20060216		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, SZ, BE, CY, FR, GR, IE, IT, MC, NL, SI, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1732605 A2 20061220 EP 2005-731047 20050328

R: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LI, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR

CN 1956734 A 20070502 CN 2005-80016543 20050328

BR 2005009374 A 20070911 BR 2005-9374 20050328

US 20060024352 A1 20060202 US 2005-236570 20050928

MX 2006PA11027 A 20061116 MX 2006-PA11027 20060926

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-557247P P 20040329  
US 2005-90486 A2 20050328

- IT Drug delivery systems  
(chewing gums; multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic nutritional supplements)
- IT Absorbents  
Anticholesteremic agents  
Dietary supplements  
Drying  
Fillers  
Granulation  
Milling (size reduction)  
(multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic nutritional supplements)
- IT 50-81-7, Vitamin C, biological studies 58-56-0, Pyridoxine hydrochloride 58-85-5, Biotin 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 67-97-0, Vitamin D3 68-19-9, Vitamin B12 79-83-4, Pantothenic acid 83-88-5, Riboflavin, biological studies 98-92-0, Niacinamide 127-40-2, Lutein 127-47-9, Vitamin A acetate 141-01-5, Ferrous fumarate 502-65-8, Lycopene 532-43-4 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1406-16-2, Vitamin D 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7235-40-7,  $\beta$ -Carotene 7439-89-6, Iron, biological studies 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies 7439-96-5, Manganese, biological studies 7439-98-7, Molybdenum, biological studies 7440-02-0, Nickel, biological studies 7440-09-7, Potassium, biological studies 7440-21-3, Silicon, biological studies 7440-31-5, Tin, biological studies 7440-42-8, Boron, biological studies 7440-47-3, Chromium, biological studies 7440-50-8, Copper, biological studies 7440-62-2, Vanadium, biological studies 7440-66-6, Zinc, biological studies 7440-70-2, Calcium, biological studies 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride, biological studies 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, biological studies 7631-95-0, Sodium molybdate 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, biological studies 7723-14-0, Phosphorus, biological studies 7757-93-9, Dibasic calcium phosphate 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, biological studies 7782-49-2, Selenium, biological studies 7785-87-7, Manganese sulfate 7786-81-4, Nickel sulfate 8059-24-3, Vitamin B6 9003-43-4, Polyvinyl pyrrolidine 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 10025-73-7, Chromium chloride (CrCl<sub>3</sub>) 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 13410-01-0, Sodium selenate 13718-26-8, Sodium metavanadate 16887-00-6, Chloride, biological studies 74811-65-7, Croscarmellose sodium  
RL: FFD (Food or feed use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(multivitamin, mineral and anticholesteremic nutritional supplements)

L16 ANSWER 14 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:961474 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:253990  
TITLE: Anti-infectious hydrogel compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Gruening, Rainer; Perschbacher, Doug J.; Qu, Xin;  
Buongiovanni, David  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hydromer, Inc., USA  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 11 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.

KIND

DATE

APPLICATION NO.

DATE

US 20050191270	A1	20050901	US 2004-788663	20040227
AU 2005220708	A1	20050922	AU 2005-220708	20050218
CA 2555250	A1	20050922	CA 2005-2555250	20050218
WO 2005086641	A2	20050922	WO 2005-US5323	20050218
WO 2005086641	A3	20061102		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CN 1960736	A	20070509	CN 2005-80006175	20050218
BR 2005008045	A	20070717	BR 2005-8045	20050218
JP 2007525584	T	20070906	JP 2007-500900	20050218
US 20060198814	A1	20060907	US 2006-416060	20060502
MX 2006PA09727	A	20061208	MX 2006-PA9727	20060825
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-788663	A 20040227
			WO 2005-US5323	W 20050218

IT Drug delivery systems

(hydrogels; anti-infectious hydrogel compns.)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies  
50-78-2, Aspirin 50-81-7, Vitamin c, biological studies 52-51-7,  
Bronopol 53-06-5, Cortisone 54-42-2, Idoxuridine 55-56-1,  
Chlorhexidine 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 64-17-5, Ethanol,  
biological studies 67-63-0, Isopropanol, biological studies 69-72-7,  
Salicylic acid, biological studies 79-09-4, Propionic acid, biological  
studies 100-51-6, Benzyl alcohol, biological studies 101-20-2  
110-44-1, Sorbic acid 112-37-8, Undecanoic acid 122-99-6,  
Phenoxyethanol 141-22-0, Ricinoleic acid 141-94-6, Hexetidine  
378-44-9, Betamethasone 557-28-8, Zinc propionate 1314-13-2,  
Zinc oxide, biological studies 1398-61-4, Chitin 1406-18-4, Vitamin E  
2398-96-1, Tolnaphthate 3380-34-5, Triclosan 7235-40-7,  $\beta$   
Carotene 7440-22-4D, Silver, salts 7440-33-7, Tungsten, biological  
studies 7440-69-9D, Bismuth, compds. 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological  
studies 7681-11-0, Potassium iodide, biological studies 7704-34-9,  
Sulfur, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9002-89-5,  
Polyvinyl alcohol 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-20-7, Polyvinyl  
acetate 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9004-61-9, Hyaluronic acid  
9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 9005-25-8,  
Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, derivs. 9005-32-7D,  
Alginic acid, salts 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9005-49-6D,  
Heparin, derivs. 9011-16-9, Methyl vinyl ether-co-maleic anhydride  
9012-76-4, Deacetyl chitin 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, pyrrolidone carboxylate  
derivs. 9012-76-4D, Chitosan, salts 9036-19-5, Octoxynol-9  
11103-57-4, Vitamin A 13392-28-4, Rimantadine 13463-41-7, Zinc  
pyrithione 22199-08-2, Silver sulfadiazine 22916-47-8, Miconazole  
23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 24937-78-8, Poly(ethylene-co-vinyl acetate)  
25189-55-3, Poly(N-isopropyl acrylamide) 25249-16-5, Poly(2-hydroxyethyl  
methacrylate) 25322-68-3, Polyethyleneoxide 26027-38-3, Nonoxynol-9  
26570-48-9, Polyethylene glycol diacrylate 27176-87-0, Dodecyl benzene  
sulfonic acid 27220-47-9, Econazole 36791-04-5, Ribavirin 38885-23-3  
42617-20-9, Chitosan acetate 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 62711-98-2,  
O-Carboxymethyl chitosan 66240-42-4, Deacetyl chitin 66267-50-3,  
Chitosan lactate 66267-52-5, Chitosan formate 66771-47-9, Chitosan

niacinate 68239-42-9D, Methyl gluceth, derivs. 83512-85-0,  
N-Carboxymethylchitosan 84563-57-5, Chitosan propionate 84563-67-7,  
Chitosan salicylate 84563-76-8, Chitosan glutamate 84563-77-9,  
Chitosan glycolate 87582-10-3, Chitosan acetate 91161-71-6,  
Terbinafine 91869-07-7, Chitosan maleate 107043-88-9,  
N,O-Carboxymethyl chitosan 119519-66-3, Chitosan itaconate 119519-73-2  
250773-23-0, Chitosan sorbate 862107-42-4, Chitosan gallate  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical  
process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process);  
USES (Uses)

(anti-infectious hydrogel comps.)

IT 111-30-8, Glutaraldehyde 151-51-9D, Methanediimine, derivs. 151-56-4D,  
Aziridine, derivs. 1344-28-1, Alumina, reactions 6902-77-8,  
Genipin 7631-86-9, Silica, reactions 13463-67-7, Titanium  
dioxide, reactions 13598-78-2D, Aminosilane, polymers 30525-89-4,  
Paraformaldehyde  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(anti-infectious hydrogel comps.)

L16 ANSWER 15 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:288941 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:485852

TITLE: Determination of the environment of lanthanide ions in  
a simplified non-active nuclear glass and its  
weathering gel products - europium as a structural  
luminescent probe

AUTHOR(S): Thevenet, Frederic; Panczer, Gerard; Jollivet,  
Patrick; Champagnon, Bernard

CORPORATE SOURCE: LPCML, Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie des Materiaux  
Luminescents, Villeurbanne, 69 622, Fr.

SOURCE: Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids (2005), 351(8&9),  
673-677

CODEN: JNCSBJ; ISSN: 0022-3093

PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

REFERENCE COUNT: 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels

(weathering, nuclear waste glass; use of Eu as a structural luminescent  
probe in determination of the environment of lanthanide ions in French  
nuclear

waste glass SON68 and its weathering gel products)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), properties 1305-78-8, Calcia, properties  
1309-37-1, Ferric oxide, properties 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na2O),  
properties 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), properties 1314-23-4,  
Zirconia, properties 1344-28-1, Alumina, properties  
7631-86-9, Silica, properties 12057-24-8, Lithium oxide (Li2O),  
properties

RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES  
(Uses)

(glass, calcium sodium aluminoborosilicate, nuclear wasteform; use of  
Eu as a structural luminescent probe in determination of the environment of  
lanthanide ions in French nuclear waste glass SON68 and its weathering  
gel products)

L16 ANSWER 16 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:259422 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:312762

TITLE: Low-fluorescent, chemically durable hydrophobic

patterned substrates for the attachment of  
 biomolecules  
 INVENTOR(S): Haines, Daniel; Knoedler, Christina  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 47 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050064209	A1	20050324	US 2004-778332	20040217
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-778332	20040217

IT Hydrogels  
 (as reactive compound on substrate; low-fluorescent, chemical durable hydrophobic patterned substrates for attachment of biomols.)  
 IT 7531-86-9, Fumed silica, uses  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)  
 (colloidal, as particle filler in layer of crosslinkable silicone; low-fluorescent, chemical durable hydrophobic patterned substrates for attachment of biomols.)  
 IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B2O3), uses 1304-28-5, Barium oxide (BaO), uses 1305-78-8, Calcium Oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide (MgO), uses 1309-64-4, Antimony oxide (Sb2O3), uses 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na2O), uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1317-36-8, Lead oxide (PbO), uses 1327-53-3, Arsenic oxide (As2O3) 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 12136-45-7, Potassium oxide (K2O), uses 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)  
 (glass substrate containing; low-fluorescent, chemical durable hydrophobic patterned substrates for attachment of biomols.)

L16 ANSWER 17 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:238420 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:322334  
 TITLE: Baby care skin protectant compositions containing zeolites for diaper rash  
 INVENTOR(S): Gupta, Shyam K.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioderm Research, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20050058672	A1	20050317	US 2003-605191	20030914
US 20070237834	A1	20071011	US 2007-760466	20070608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-418495	A2 20030418
			US 2003-605191	A2 20030914

IT Resins  
 RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (oleoresins, capsicum; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)  
 IT Absorbents



Analgesics  
 Anesthetics  
 Anti-inflammatory agents  
 Antibacterial agents  
 Antimicrobial agents  
 Beeswax  
 Coloring materials  
 Cotton fibers  
 Disposable diapers  
 Fungicides  
 Gossypium hirsutum  
Gums and Mucilages  
 Humectants  
 Ion exchangers  
 Ion pairs  
 Perfumes  
 Permeation enhancers  
 Preservatives  
 Seed  
 Shampoos  
 Silk  
 Solubilizers  
 Sunscreens  
 Surfactants  
 Wheat flour

(skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT Polymers, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);  
 USES (Uses)

(water absorbents; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT 7631-86-9, Fumed silica, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);  
 USES (Uses)

(colloidal; skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper rash)

IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-81-7D, Ascorbic acid, salts 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-67-6, Niacin, biological studies 59-67-6D, Niacin, esters 70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 77-52-1, Ursolic acid 79-81-2, Vitamin A palmitate 93-60-7, Methyl nicotinate 94-13-3, Propylparaben 94-44-0, Benzyl nicotinate 94-62-2, Piperine 97-59-6, Allantoin 98-92-0, Niacinamide 99-76-3, Methylparaben 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, biological studies 112-03-8D, Quaternium-10, zeolite 117-39-5, Quercetin 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 127-40-2, Lutein 146-48-5, Yohimbine 153-18-4, Rutin 305-84-0, Carnosine 327-97-9, Chlorogenic acid 404-86-4, Capsaicin 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetic acid 472-11-7, Ruscogenin 472-61-7, Astaxanthin 476-66-4, Ellagic acid 477-32-7, Visnadine 491-70-3, Luteolin 501-36-0, Resveratrol 502-65-8, Lycopene 512-04-9, Diosgenin 520-26-3, Hesperidin 520-27-4, Diosmin 520-36-5, Apigenin 528-58-5, Cyanidin 531-75-9, Esculoside 548-04-9, Hypericin 602-41-5, Thiocolchicoside 1200-22-2,  $\alpha$ -Lipoic acid 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 1406-18-4, Vitamin E 1847-58-1, Sodium lauryl sulfoacetate 4773-96-0, Mangiferin 5508-58-7, Andrographolide 6147-11-1, Mangostin 6683-19-8, Tinogard TT 6805-41-0, Escin 6829-55-6, Tocotrienol 6899-10-1D, Cetrimonium, zeolite 7487-88-9, Magnesium sulfate,

biological studies 7778-18-9, Calcium sulfate 8011-96-9, Calamine  
 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-40-2,  
 Locust bean gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9002-18-0, Agar  
 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8, Starch, biological  
 studies 9005-32-7D, Alginic acid, salts 9005-38-3, Algin 9005-80-5,  
 Inulin 9005-80-5D, Inulin, esters 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9012-76-4,  
 Chitosan 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 11099-07-3,  
 GMS-SE 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 11138-66-2D, Xanthan, dehydro  
 derivs. 12001-79-5, Vitamin K 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, biological  
 studies 14492-68-3D, Quaternium-7, zeolite 14807-96-6, Talc,  
 biological studies 16830-15-2, Asiaticoside 20283-92-5, Rosmarinic  
 acid 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 26006-22-4D, Polyquaternium-5,  
 zeolite 26062-79-3D, Polyquaternium-6, zeolite 26590-05-6D,  
 Polyquaternium-7, zeolite 32619-42-4, Oleuropein 36062-04-1,  
 Tetrahydrocurcumin 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol 53633-54-8D,  
 Polyquaternium-11, zeolite 55306-04-2, Sericoside 59219-65-7,  
 Darutoside 63451-27-4D, Polyquaternium-2, zeolite 66634-12-6,  
 Niacinamide salicylate 71010-52-1, Gellan gum 75345-27-6D,  
 Polyquaternium-1, zeolite 81859-24-7D, Polyquaternium-10, zeolite  
 92183-41-0D, Polyquaternium-4, zeolite 95144-24-4D, Polyquaternium-16,  
 zeolite 95832-09-0, Liquapar 150599-70-5D, Polyquaternium-44, zeolite  
 173833-36-8D, Quaternium 82, zeolite 174761-16-1D, Polyquaternium-46,  
 zeolite 174882-69-0, Pycnogenol 205537-77-5 322645-84-1, Polawax  
 697291-65-9, Phytosan 714950-07-9, Aloe Butter 719282-79-8D,  
 Polyquaternium 59, zeolite 801297-48-3D, Quaternium 79, zeolite  
 848084-68-4, Stimutex

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);  
 USES (Uses)

(skin care compns. containing zeolites for prevention/treatment of diaper  
 rash)

L16 ANSWER 18 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:99572 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:178205

TITLE: Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions  
 with good deodorization, hygroscopic, fluid,  
 separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption  
 properties for absorbent materials

INVENTOR(S): Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Nakashima, Yasuhisa

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2005010102	A1	20050203	WO 2004-JP10896	20040723
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, VZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, NZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,			

SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004259960	A1	20050203	AU 2004-259960	20040723
JP 2005060677	A	20050310	JP 2004-216530	20040723
EP 1648966	A1	20060426	EP 2004-748103	20040723
R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
BR 2004012858	A	20061003	BR 2004-12858	20040723
CN 1852949	A	20061025	CN 2004-80027083	20040723
IN 2006KN00032	A	20070803	IN 2006-KN32	20060103
US 20060189738	A1	20060824	US 2006-565324	20060120
KR 755476	B1	20070904	KR 2006-701546	20060123
MX 2006PA01014	A	20060801	MX 2006-PA1014	20060125
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2003-280373	A 20030725
			WO 2004-JP10896	W 20040723

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

- TI Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good deodorization, hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials
- AB Title water-absorbent resin compns. comprise a water-absorbent resin obtainable by polymerizing an unsatd. monomer having an acid group and/or a salt thereof, and complex oxide hydrate containing zinc and silicon, or zinc and aluminum, wherein the complex oxide hydrate contains zinc as main metal component, the mass ratio of the content of zinc and the content of silicon or aluminum is in the range of 50/50 - 99/1, and the absorption capacity at 60 min toward 0.90 mass% sodium chloride aqueous solution under the pressure of 1.9 kPa is not less than 20 g/g. Thus, 3.4 g polyethylene glycol diacrylate and 38% 5500 g an aqueous sodium acrylate solution with neutralization degree 75 mol% were polymerized to give a hydrogel, which was dried at 150°, pulverized, classified by particle size, and mixed the classified particles, 100 parts of the resulting water-absorbent resin powder was mixed with 3.83 parts a surface crosslinking agent containing propylene glycol 0.5, ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 0.03, and 1,4-butanediol 0.3 parts, heated at 210° for 55 min to give a water-absorbent resin with absorption capacity 35 g/g without load and 32 g/g under pressure 1.9 kPa, 100 parts of which was mixed with 0.50 parts Ceratiox SZ 100S a complex oxide hydrate of zinc and silicon (zinc/silicon = 82/18, average particle diameter 0.36 µm), showing absorption capacity 36 g/g without load and 32 g/g under 1.9 kPa, good deodorization of hydrogen sulfide and ammonia, hygroscopic blocking rate, and separation ratio.
- IT Hydrogels  
(absorbent; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(acrylic, crosslinked; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Oxides (inorganic), uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Embryophyta  
Plants  
(extractants, deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Camellia  
(exts., deodorants; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns.

- with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Absorbents  
(hydrogels; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Absorbents  
Deodorants  
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Fibers  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT Medical goods  
(sanitary napkins; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 1314-13-2DP, Zinc oxide, hydrated  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(blend with metal oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 13463-67-7DP, Titanium oxide, hydrated  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(blend with silicon oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 1344-28-1DP, Aluminum oxide, hydrated 7631-86-9DP, Silicon oxide, hydrated  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(blend with zinc oxide, deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 634588-11-7, FS 80MO 835628-30-3, Ceratiox SZ 100S  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(deodorant; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 357617-37-9P 632327-14-1P  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)
- IT 1344-09-8, Sodium silicate 7550-45-0, Titanium chloride, processes 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 10043-01-3D, Aluminum sulfate, hydrated  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
(reactant in deodorant preparation; preparation of water-absorbent resin compns. with good hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:97167  
 TITLE: Catalytically active amorphous porous solid and process for its preparation  
 INVENTOR(S): Calemma, Vincenzo; Flego, Cristina; Carluccio, Luciano Cosimo; Millini, Roberto; Parker, Wallace  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ENI S.p.A., Italy; Enitecnologie S.p.A.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 51 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005002725	A1	20050113	WO 2004-EP6932	20040625
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1641560	A1	20060405	EP 2004-740339	20040625
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
NO 2006000004	A	20060330	NO 2006-4	20060102
US 20070010395	A1	20070111	US 2006-563209	20060525
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			IT 2003-MI1360	A 20030703
			WO 2004-EP6932	W 20040625

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

AB Amorphous porous solid of an acidic nature, with a controlled pore size, essentially consisting of a mixed oxide of silicon, aluminum and phosphorous, having a surface area of at least 200 m<sup>2</sup>/g, which can be used as a catalyst or active carrier of a catalyst for various industrial processes, such as, for example, alkylation, isomerization, hydro-dehydrogenation processes, with an improved activity and selectivity with respect to the traditional amorphous silica-alumina gels.

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 1303-86-2, Boria, uses 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 11099-07-3, Stearine  
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)  
 (catalytically active amorphous porous solid and process for its preparation)

IT 1313-99-1P, Nickel oxide, uses 1314-08-5P, Palladium oxide 1314-13-2P, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4P, Zirconium oxide, uses 1314-62-1P, Vanadium oxide, uses 1332-29-2P, Tin oxide 1332-37-2P, Iron oxide, uses 7440-06-4P, Platinum, uses 11098-99-0P, Molybdenum oxide 11104-61-3P, Cobalt oxide 11118-57-3P, Chromium oxide 11129-89-8P, Platinum oxide 12024-21-4P, Gallium oxide 13463-67-7P, Titanium oxide, uses 58858-31-4P, Aluminum phosphorus silicon oxide  
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (catalytically active amorphous porous solid and process for its preparation)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1124539 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:52408

TITLE: Catalyst to reduce carbon monoxide in the mainstream smoke of a cigarette

INVENTOR(S): Koller, Kent B.; Deevi, Sarojini

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Philip Morris Products S.A., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 56 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

## PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004110186	A1	20041223	WO 2004-IB2180	20040610
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2004246880	A1	20041223	AU 2004-246880	20040610
CA 2527551	A1	20041223	CA 2004-2527551	20040610
EP 1635655	A1	20060322	EP 2004-736558	20040610
EP 1635655	B1	20071024		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
BR 2004011441	A	20060718	BR 2004-11441	20040610
CN 1805694	A	20060719	CN 2004-80016481	20040610
JP 2007527698	T	20071004	JP 2006-516590	20040610
AT 376367	T	20071115	AT 2004-736558	20040610
ES 2293263	T3	20080316	ES 2004-736558	20040610
MX 2005PA13558	A	20060405	MX 2005-PA13558	20051213
NO 2006000103	A	20060106	NO 2006-103	20060106
IN 2006DN00250	A	20070817	IN 2006-DN250	20060113
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-460631	A 20030613
			WO 2004-IB2180	W 20040610
REFERENCE COUNT:	5	THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

IT Catalysts

Colloids

Hydrogels

Magnetic particles

Molecular sieves

Nanoparticles

Nicotiana tabacum

Particle size

Surface area

(catalyst to reduce carbon monoxide in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide, uses 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1314-35-8, Tungsten

oxide, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 1344-70-3, Copper oxide 7631-86-9, Silicon oxide, uses 11098-99-0, Molybdenum oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11113-77-2, Palladium oxide 11113-84-1, Ruthenium oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11129-89-8, Platinum oxide 12055-23-1, Hafnium oxide 12624-27-0, Rhenium oxide 12627-00-8, Niobium oxide 12645-46-4, Iridium oxide 12680-36-3, Rhodium oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 39403-39-9, Gold oxide 59763-75-6, Tantalum oxide 61970-39-6, Osmium oxide 157858-56-5, Germanium oxide  
 RL: CAT (Catalyst use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (catalyst to reduce carbon monoxide in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

L16 ANSWER 21 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1124536 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:52405

TITLE: Nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide in the mainstream smoke of a cigarette

INVENTOR(S): Luan, Zhaohua; Deevi, Sarojini; Fournier, Jay A.; Skinner, Ila; Koller, Kent B.; Gee, Diane L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Philip Morris Products S.A., Switz.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004110183	A2	20041223	WO 2004-IB2158	20040610
WO 2004110183	A3	20050127		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, BY, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BH, BG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 20040250828	A1	20041216	US 2003-460632	20030613
US 7165553	B2	20070123		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-460632 A 20030613

IT Catalysts

Hydrogels

Nanoparticles

Particle size

Pore size

Surface area

Temperature

Thermal decomposition

pH

(nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

IT 1306-38-3, Ceria, uses 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-36-9, Yttrium oxide, uses 11115-92-7, Iron oxide hydroxide 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 206887-21-0, Nanocat

RL: CAT (Catalyst use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide  
in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

IT 144-62-7D, Oxalic acid, metal complexes 1336-21-6, Ammonium hydroxide  
1343-98-2, Silicic acid 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride, processes  
7631-86-9, Silica, processes 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate  
13473-90-0, Aluminum nitrate 14024-18-1

RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical  
process); PROC (Process)  
(nanoscale catalyst particle/aluminosilicate to reduce carbon monoxide  
in mainstream smoke of cigarette)

L16 ANSWER 22 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:984813 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:415625

TITLE: Stabilization of self-tanning products with layered  
silicates

INVENTOR(S): Mueller, Anja; Eitrich, Anja

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany

SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 48 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
EP 1477159	A1	20041117	EP 2004-8693	20040410
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK, HR				
DE 10321147	A1	20041202	DE 2003-10321147	20030512
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10321147	A 20030512
REFERENCE COUNT:	3	THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

AB The invention concerns self-tanning products in form of O/W emulsions,  
hydrodispersions, Pickering emulsions or hydrogels that contain layered  
silicates as stabilizing agents. Further ingredients are sunscreens and  
inorg. pigments; the compns. contain little or no emulsifiers; they can be  
free of carbomers and Xanthan gum. 1,3-Dihydroxyacetone is used as tanning  
agent. Thus a PIT emulsion contained (weight/weight%): glycerin monostearate  
0.50; PEG-100 stearate 5.00; cetyl alc. 2.50; cethyl dimethicone copolyol  
0.50; 1,3-dihydroxyacetone 2.0; hectorite 0.50; Bu methoxy dibenzoyl methane  
1.50; ethylhexyl methoxycinnamate 8.00; ethylhexyl salicylate 4.00;  
phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid 1.00; dicaprylyl ether 4.00;  
phenyltrimethicone 2.00; glycerin 10.0; tocopherol 1.00; iodopropyl  
butylcarbamate 0.12; phenoxyethanol 0.50; perfume 0.20; water to 100.

IT Emulsifying agents

Hydrogels

Pigments, nonbiological

Stabilizing agents

Suntanning agents

(stabilization of self-tanning products with layered silicates)

IT 96-26-4, 1,3-Dihydroxyacetone 96-26-4D, 1,3-Dihydroxy acetone, derivs  
118-60-5, 2-Ethylhexyl salicylate 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide,  
biological studies 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies  
5466-77-3, 2-Ethylhexyl 4-methoxycinnamate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum  
12001-31-9, Distearidimonium hectorite 12173-47-6, Hectorite  
12691-60-0, Stearalkonium hectorite 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide,  
biological studies 27503-81-7, Phenylbenzimidazole sulfonic acid



70356-09-1, Butyl methoxy dibenzoyl methane 88122-99-0 92761-26-7,  
Terephthalylidene-3,3'-dicamphor-10,10'-disulfonic acid 154702-15-5,  
Diocetyl butamido triazone 155633-54-8, Drometrizole trisiloxane  
191419-26-8, Aniso Triazine

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(stabilization of self-tanning products with layered silicates)

L16 ANSWER 23 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:836528 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:340075  
TITLE: Quantum dot white and colored light-emitting devices  
INVENTOR(S): Miller, Jeffrey N.; Moon, Ronald L.; Bawendi, Moungi  
E.; Heine, Jason; Jensen, Klavs F.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 6,501,091.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 6803719	B1	20041012	US 1999-350956	19990709
US 6501091	B1	20021231	US 1998-167795	19981007
US 20030127659	A1	20030710	US 2002-329596	20021226
US 6890777	B2	20050510		
US 20030127660	A1	20030710	US 2002-329909	20021226
US 6914265	B2	20050705		
US 20040259363	A1	20041223	US 2004-877698	20040625
US 7264527	B2	20070904		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
US 1998-92120P P 19980401  
US 1998-167795 A2 19981007  
US 1999-350956 A3 19990709

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels

(host; photoluminescent quantum dot compns. and light-emitting devices  
with color conversion layers formed from them and their use for  
producing light of desired colors)

IT 111-40-0D, Diethylenetriamine, reaction products with formaldehyde-Ph  
glycidyl ether copolymer and 6-mercaptohexanol 1633-78-9D,  
6-Mercaptohexanol, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and  
formaldehyde-Ph glycidyl ether copolymer 7631-86-9, Silica, uses  
9003-53-6, Polystyrene 97052-23-8D, Formaldehyde-phenyl glycidyl ether  
copolymer, reaction products with diethylenetriamine and 6-mercaptohexanol  
146250-82-0, 1,6-Hexanediol dimethacrylate-lauryl methacrylate copolymer  
RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(host; photoluminescent quantum dot compns. and light-emitting devices  
with color conversion layers formed from them and their use for  
producing light of desired colors)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide, uses 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide, uses  
1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide, uses  
1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide, uses 1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride, uses  
1312-41-0, Indium antimonide 1313-04-8, Magnesium selenide  
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide, uses  
1315-09-9, Zinc selenide 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride 1344-48-5, Mercury  
sulfide (HgS) 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide  
9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9012-36-6, Agarose 12032-36-9, Magnesium  
sulfide 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), uses 12064-03-8, Gallium

antimonide 12068-90-5, Mercury telluride 20601-83-6, Mercury selenide (HgSe) 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide, uses 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride 25152-52-7, Aluminum antimonide 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride 25617-98-5, Indium nitride 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 82370-43-2, Polyimidazole

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(photoluminescent quantum dot compns. and light-emitting devices with color conversion layers formed from them and their use for producing light of desired colors)

L16 ANSWER 24 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:802268 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:301040

TITLE: Tacky skin care compositions and articles containing emollients and tackifying and immobilizing agents

INVENTOR(S): Klofta, Thomas James

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20040191279	A1	20040930	US 2003-402820	20030328
WO 2004087092	A1	20041014	WO 2004-US9592	20040329
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
EP 1608332	A1	20051228	EP 2004-758542	20040329
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK			
CN 1761447	A	20060419	CN 2004-80007552	20040329
JP 2006520749	T	20060914	JP 2005-518919	20040329
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2003-402820	A 20030328
			WO 2004-US9592	W 20040329

IT Absorbents

(pads, cosmetic; tacky skin care compns. used in medical and cosmetic articles containing emollients and tackifying agents and immobilizing agents)

IT Hydrocarbons, biological studies

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(resins, as tackifying agents; tacky skin care compns. used in medical and cosmetic articles containing emollients and tackifying agents and immobilizing agents)

IT 112-92-5, CO1897 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies  
7631-86-9, Cab-O-Sil M5, biological studies 9003-29-6  
 765286-93-9

RL: COS (Cosmetic use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study);  
 USES (Uses)  
 (tacky skin care compns. used in medical and cosmetic articles containing  
 emollients and tackifying agents and immobilizing agents)

L16 ANSWER 25 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:836324 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:311901  
 TITLE: Process for preparing reactive compositions for fluid  
 treatment  
 INVENTOR(S): Hughes, Kenneth D.  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Watervisions International, Inc., USA  
 SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 19 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 20030196960	A1	20031023	US 2002-125072	20020417
US 6833075	B2	20041221		
WO 2003089113	A1	20031030	WO 2003-US11960	20030417
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
AU 2003222624	A1	20031103	AU 2003-222624	20030417
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-125072	A 20020417
			WO 2003-US11960	W 20030417
REFERENCE COUNT:	6	THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

IT Conducting polymers

Superabsorbents

(as binder; process for preparing reactive composites for fluid treatment  
by filtration)

IT Resins

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(cellulosic, as binder; process for preparing reactive composites for  
fluid treatment by filtration)

IT 75-01-4D, Vinylchloride, functionalized 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid,  
 functionalized 100-42-5D, Styrene, functionalized 471-34-1, Calcium  
 carbonate, uses 546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1305-62-0, Calcium  
 hydroxide, uses 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1309-42-8, Magnesium  
 hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1310-14-1, Goethite  
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1317-57-3, Glauconite 1317-60-8,  
 Hematite, uses 1321-74-0D, Divinylbenzene, functionalized 1332-37-2,  
 Iron oxide, uses 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1343-88-0, Magnesium  
 silicate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 1344-69-0, Copper  
 hydroxide 1344-70-3, Copper oxide 1344-95-2, Calcium silicate  
7631-86-9, Silicon oxide, uses 7757-93-9 7758-87-4  
 7779-90-0, Zinc phosphate 7784-09-0, Silver phosphate 7784-30-7,  
 Aluminum phosphate 7790-76-3 10043-83-1, Magnesium phosphate

10103-46-5, Calcium phosphate 10103-48-7, Copper phosphate 10124-54-6, Manganese phosphate 10290-71-8, Iron carbonate 10402-24-1, Iron phosphate 11113-66-9, Iron hydroxide 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 11129-61-6, Manganese silicate 12022-37-6, Lepidocrocite 12134-66-6, Maghemite 12173-10-3, Clinoptilolite 12396-03-1D, Octaphosphoric acid, calcium salts 12673-39-1, Iron silicate 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses 13477-39-9, Calcium metaphosphate 13765-95-2, Zirconium phosphate 14455-29-9, Aluminum carbonate 14808-60-7, Quartz, uses 14854-26-3, Pyrolusite 18358-13-9D, Methacrylate, functionalized 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (process for preparing reactive composites for fluid treatment by filtration)

L16 ANSWER 26 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:742279 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:7652  
 TITLE: Structural features of a Eu<sup>3+</sup> doped nuclear glass and gels obtained from glass leaching  
 AUTHOR(S): Ollier, N.; Concas, G.; Panczer, G.; Champagnon, B.; Charpentier, T.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratoire de Physico-Chimie des Materiaux Luminescents, Universite Claude Bernard, UMR 5620 CNRS, Villeurbanne, 69622, Fr.  
 SOURCE: Journal of Non-Crystalline Solids (2003), 328(1-3), 207-214  
 CODEN: JNCSBJ; ISSN: 0022-3093  
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels  
 (aluminoborosilicate; structure of a Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped nuclear waste aluminoborosilicate glass and of gels obtained from the glass by leaching)  
 IT 1303-86-2, Boron oxide (B<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), processes 1304-28-5, Barium oxide (BaO), processes 1305-78-8, Calcia, processes 1312-81-8, Lanthanum oxide la<sub>2</sub>o<sub>3</sub> 1313-59-3, Sodium oxide (Na<sub>2</sub>O), processes 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), processes 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide (ZrO<sub>2</sub>), processes 1344-28-1, Alumina, processes 7631-86-9, Silica, processes  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
 (glass, aluminoborosilicate; structure of a Eu<sup>3+</sup>-doped nuclear waste aluminoborosilicate glass and of gels obtained from the glass by leaching)

L16 ANSWER 27 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:651194 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:233906  
 TITLE: Hydrogel route to nanotubes of metal oxides and sulfates  
 AUTHOR(S): Gundiah, Gautam; Mukhopadhyay, Samrat; Tumkurkar, Usha Govind; Govindaraj, A.; Maitra, Uday; Rao, C. N. R.  
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry and Physics of Materials Unit, CSIR Centre of Excellence in Chemistry, Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Jakkur P.O., Bangalore, 560 064, India

SOURCE: Journal of Materials Chemistry (2003), 13(9),  
2118-2122  
CODEN: JMACEP; ISSN: 0959-9428  
PUBLISHER: Royal Society of Chemistry  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal  
LANGUAGE: English  
REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS  
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Hydrogels  
Nanotubes

(hydrogel route to nanotubes of metal oxides and sulfates)

IT 1314-13-2P, Zinc oxide, preparation 1314-23-4P, Zirconia,  
preparation 1314-35-8P, Tungsten trioxide, preparation  
7631-86-9P, Silica, preparation 7727-43-7P, Barium sulfate  
7733-02-0P, Zinc sulfate 13463-67-7P, Titania, preparation  
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); TEM (Technical or  
engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
(nanotubes; hydrogel route to nanotubes of metal oxides and sulfates)

L16 ANSWER 28 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:603878 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:158292  
TITLE: Semiconductor nanocrystals for inventory control  
INVENTOR(S): Bawendi, Mounqi G.; Jensen, Klavs F.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA  
SOURCE: U.S., 19 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 160,458.  
CODEN: USXXAM  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6602671	B1	20030805	US 1999-397432	19990917
US 6617583	B1	20030909	US 1998-160458	19980924
CA 2344478	A1	20000330	CA 1999-2344478	19990917
WO 2000017642	A2	20000330	WO 1999-US21552	19990917
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: AT, BE, BF, CF, CG, CH, CI, CM, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GA, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, ML, MR, NE, NL, PT, SE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9963923	A	20000410	AU 1999-63923	19990917
JP 2002525394	T	20020813	JP 2000-571265	19990917
JP 2003524147	T	20030812	JP 2000-571252	19990917
JP 2003523718	T	20030812	JP 2000-574022	19990917
AT 273515	T	20040815	AT 1999-948273	19990917
PT 1116036	T	20041029	PT 1999-948273	19990917
ES 2228107	T3	20050401	ES 1999-948273	19990917
US 20020160412	A1	20021031	US 2002-157232	20020530
US 6774361	B2	20040810		
US 20040038310	A1	20040226	US 2003-632922	20030804
US 20040217298	A1	20041104	US 2004-858207	20040602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-101046P	P 19980918
			US 1998-160458	A2 19980924
			US 1998-100947P	P 19980918
			US 1998-156863	A 19980918

US 1998-160454	A	19980924
US 1999-397428	A	19990917
US 1999-397432	A	19990917
US 1999-397436	A	19990917
WO 1999-US21373	W	19990917
WO 1999-US21375	W	19990917
WO 1999-US21552	W	19990917
US 2002-157232	A3	20020530

REFERENCE COUNT: 113 THERE ARE 113 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Capillary tubes  
Crystal whiskers  
Disks  
Hydrogels  
Pellets  
(support; semiconductor nanocrystals on supports for inventory control using optical emission)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), uses 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide (InAs), uses 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide (CdO), uses 1306-23-6, Cadmium sulfide (CdS), uses 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide (CdSe), uses 1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride (CdTe), uses 1312-41-0 1313-04-8, Magnesium selenide (MgSe) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide (ZnS), uses 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide (ZnSe) 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride (ZnTe) 1344-48-5, Mercury sulfide (HgS) 12032-36-9, Magnesium sulfide (MgS) 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), uses 12064-03-8 12068-90-5, Mercury telluride (HgTe) 20601-83-6, Mercury selenide (HgSe) 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide (AlP) 21908-53-2, Mercury oxide (HgO) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide (InP), uses 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide (AlAs) 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride (AlN) 25152-52-7 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride (GaN) 25617-98-5, Indium nitride (InN)  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(semiconductor nanocrystals on supports for inventory control using optical emission)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-05-8 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-70-7, Divinylbenzene-styrene polymer 9012-36-6, Agarose 25233-34-5, Polythiophene 26793-34-0, Polydimethylacrylamide 30604-81-0, Polypyrrole 82370-43-2, Polyimidazole 96638-49-2, Polyphenylene-vinylene 586976-71-8  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(support; semiconductor nanocrystals on supports for inventory control using optical emission)

L16 ANSWER 29 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:63279 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:142229

TITLE: Deodorant gel compositions containing antibacterial and antifungal agents

INVENTOR(S): Morikazu, Keiji; Narisada, Naoyuki

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): S. T. Chemical Co. Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

JP 2003024424 A 20030128 JP 2001-210729 20010711  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-210729 20010711  
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 138:142229

IT Adsorbents

Air fresheners

Antibacterial agents

Deodorants

Fungicides

Gelation agents

Hydrogels

(deodorant gel compns. containing adsorbents and antibacterial and antifungal agents)

IT 52-51-7, 2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol 79-07-2, 2-Chloroacetamide  
100-97-0, Hexamethylenetetramine, biological studies 116-25-6,  
1-Methylol-5,5-dimethylhydantoin 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide,  
biological studies 1317-38-0, Cupric oxide, biological studies  
1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 4080-31-3,  
1-(3-Chloroallyl)-3,5,7-triaza-1-azoniaadamantane chloride 6440-58-0  
7440-22-4, Silver, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica,  
biological studies 20667-12-3, Silver oxide 37275-76-6, Aluminum zinc  
oxide 56539-66-3, 3-Methoxy-3-methylbutanol 491868-90-7, Seabio Z 24  
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BUU (Biological use,  
unclassified); COS (Cosmetic use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); BIOL  
(Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(deodorant gel compns. containing adsorbents and antibacterial and  
antifungal agents)

L16 ANSWER 30 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:856413 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:358216

TITLE: Hydrogel-packed sheet and its use for warming or  
cooling body parts or foods

INVENTOR(S): Oda, Keizo

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Oda Shiso K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2002325787	A	20021112	JP 2002-2895	20020110
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-58621	A 20010302

IT Coolants

Frozen foods

Fruit

Heating systems

Hydrogels

Meat

Seafood

Thermal insulators

Vegetable

(body and food warming or cooling sheet packed with crosslinked  
hydrogel showing good shape retention)

IT 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1314-13-2, Zinc white, biological  
studies 1318-00-9, Vermiculite 1327-44-2, Aluminum potassium silicate  
1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1, Alumina, biological  
studies 2733-46-2, Allantoin hydroxy aluminum 7446-70-0, Aluminum

chloride, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-67-1, Potassium alum 12511-31-8, Magnesium aluminate metasilicate 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 13473-90-0, Aluminum nitrate 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 19088-13-2, Aluminum metasilicate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological studies 39366-43-3, Aluminum magnesium hydroxide 42613-21-8, Titanium silicate 56571-59-6  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); MOA (Modifier or additive use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (crosslinker or thickener; body and food warming or cooling sheet packed with crosslinked hydrogel showing good shape retention)

L16 ANSWER 31 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:696713 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:222129

TITLE: Absorbent articles with simplified stable compositions containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer  
 INVENTOR(S): Kruchoski, Benjamin Joseph; Kottek, Michael Brent; Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Cunningham, Corey Thomas; Orchard, Lewis Preole

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 21 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 746,880.

CODEN: USXXCO

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 20020128621	A1	20020912	US 2001-27264	20011221
US 6689932	B2	20040210		
US 20020128615	A1	20020912	US 2000-746880	20001222

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-746880 A2 20001222

AB The present invention relates to absorbent articles contg. skin care compns. The skin care compns. containing about 40-99% of an emollient and about 1-60% of a stability enhancer are stable on the bodyside liners of absorbent articles despite not containing an immobilizing agent. Surprisingly, the skin care compns. of the invention even demonstrate less migration away from the bodyside liner than do other compns. that contain so-called immobilizing agents. The compns. of the invention possess phys. properties, such as m.ps., viscosities and hardnesses, comparable to compns. containing immobilizing agents, making them suitable for use on absorbent articles. For example, a composition containing 61% white petrolatum and 39% Elvax 220 resin was slot coated onto standard bodyside liner of disposable diapers and evaluated for stability. The diapers were placed into aging chambers at 40° and 75% relative humidity showing the composition loss of 2.5% after 7 days.

IT Medical goods

(absorbents; skin care compns. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

IT Absorbents

(medical; skin care compns. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

IT 7631-86-9, Colloidal silica, biological studies

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(colloidal or silylated; skin care compns. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

IT 50-14-6, Ergocalciferol 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 57-10-3, Palmitic Acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic Acid, biological



studies 57-87-4, Ergosterol 57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies 60-33-3, Linoleic Acid, biological studies 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers 79-62-9, Dihydrolanosterol 79-63-0, Lanosterol 80-97-7, Dihydrocholesterol 83-48-7, Stigmasterol 97-59-6, Allantoin 100-42-5D, Styrene, copolymers 112-53-8, Lauryl Alcohol 112-72-1, Myristyl Alcohol 112-92-5, Stearyl Alcohol 143-07-7, Lauric Acid, biological studies 434-16-2, 7-Dehydrocholesterol 557-34-6, Zinc acetate 661-19-8, Behenyl Alcohol ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 8011-96-9, Calamine 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9004-62-0D, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, alkyl ethers 9005-25-8, Starch, biological studies 9005-25-8D, Starch, quaternary compds. 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer 35602-69-8, Cholesteryl stearate 83615-24-1, Cholesteryl isostearate 158567-65-8 160525-18-8, Cholesteryl hydroxystearate 418754-56-0  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (skin care compns. containing emollient and polymeric stability enhancer for coating onto absorbent articles)

L16 ANSWER 32 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:607691 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:141567  
 TITLE: Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step  
 INVENTOR(S): Tagawa, Daisuke; Fujita, Masahisa; Mukoda, Shingo  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002226599	A	20020814	JP 2001-28395	20010205

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2001-28395 20010205

TI Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step

AB The process involves mixing (A) water-containing gels of polymers (prepared and undried) with (B) inorg. fine particles and (C) surfactants, followed with drying and optionally granulating and surface-crosslinking with (D) crosslinking agents. The water-absorbing resins are useful for disposable diapers, soil improvers, etc. Thus, a water-containing gel of Na acrylate-acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer (reaction ratio 76.7:23:0.3) was extruded, cut, mixed with 2% (on gel solid) of an aqueous dispersion containing talc (Crown Talc P) and polyethylene glycol distearate (Emulmin 862), laminated, dried at 140° and 2.0 m/s, and crushed to give powders showing excellent absorption of physiol. saline solution

ST water absorbing resin manuf high drying speed; inorg fine particle water absorbing resin manuf; surfactant addn water absorbing resin manuf; acrylic polymer water absorber manuf drying

IT Surfactants  
 (anionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Absorbents  
 Drying  
 (manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)

- IT Mineral wool  
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Asbestos  
Carbon black, uses  
Carbonates, uses  
Chalk  
Clays, uses  
Glass fibers, uses  
Lime (chemical)  
Mica-group minerals, uses  
Silicates, uses  
Zeolites (synthetic), uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Balloons  
Microspheres  
(microballoons; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT Surfactants  
(nonionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(activated; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 30280-72-9P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer  
76774-22-6P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide)-sodium acrylate copolymer  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)
- IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses  
1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses  
1319-46-6, White lead 1338-39-2, Ionet S 20 1344-28-1,  
Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9005-08-7, Emulmin 862 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10257-55-3, Calcium sulfite 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 14807-96-6, Crown Talc P, uses 33939-64-9, Beaulight LCA  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 13397-26-7, Calcite, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(powdered; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)
- IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(whiting; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:555377 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:99039  
 TITLE: Stabilized brivudine topical formulations containing  
 oxide pigments  
 INVENTOR(S): Gehlert, Ulrike; Groeger, Karsten; Schmitz, Reinhard;  
 Schrader, Karl-Heinz; Schrader, Andreas; Wihsmann,  
 Marc; Maggi, Carlo Alberto; Manzini, Stefano;  
 Stubinski, Bettina  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Berlin-Chemie A.-G., Germany; Menarini Ricerche S.p.A.  
 SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002056913	A2	20020725	WO 2002-EP163	20020110
WO 2002056913	A3	20021107		
W:	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
CA 2434743	A1	20020725	CA 2002-2434743	20020110
AU 2002244642	A1	20020730	AU 2002-244642	20020110
EE 200300322	A	20031015	EE 2003-322	20020110
HU 2003002741	A2	20031128	HU 2003-2741	20020110
HU 2003002741	A3	20070628		
EP 1365772	A2	20031203	EP 2002-712810	20020110
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR			
BR 2002006478	A	20031230	BR 2002-6478	20020110
JP 2004519460	T	20040702	JP 2002-557420	20020110
RU 2280453	C2	20060727	RU 2003-121639	20020110
IN 2003DN01070	A	20070105	IN 2003-DN1070	20030708
BG 107988	A	20040930	BG 2003-107988	20030710
MX 2003PA06307	A	20030916	MX 2003-PA6307	20030714
NO 2003003206	A	20030715	NO 2003-3206	20030715
ZA 2003005437	A	20040715	ZA 2003-5437	20030715
US 20040087602	A1	20040506	US 2003-466305	20031219
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 2001-100968	A 20010117
			WO 2002-EP163	W 20020110

IT Drug delivery systems

(hydrogels; stabilized brivudine topical formulations containing oxide pigments)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 57-11-4, Stearic acid, biological studies 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 99-76-3, Methyl 4-hydroxybenzoate 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 121-79-9, Propyl gallate 557-04-0 557-05-1, Zinc stearate 1309-37-1, Iron oxide red, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies 1338-43-8, Sorbitan monooleate 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 1345-25-1, Iron oxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 8050-81-5, Simethicone 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose 9004-99-3,

Polyethylene glycol monostearate 9016-00-6, Polydimethylsiloxane  
12227-89-3, Iron oxide black 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological  
studies 26266-58-0, Sorbitan trioleate 31566-31-1, Glyceryl  
monostearate 31900-57-9, Polydimethylsiloxane 36653-82-4, Cetyl  
alcohol 51274-00-1, Iron oxide yellow 69304-47-8, Brivudine  
442526-40-1

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(stabilized brivudine topical formulations containing oxide pigments)

L16 ANSWER 34 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:534115 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:63947  
TITLE: Method for preparing ultraviolet-resistant plastic  
masterbatch  
INVENTOR(S): Wang, Xu; Huang, Rui; Jin, Chunhong; Chen, Haitao;  
Fan, Youshui  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zhejiang Polytechnical Univ., Peop. Rep. China;  
Sichuan University; Ningbo Xingao Co., Ltd.  
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 4 pp.  
CODEN: CNXXEV  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Chinese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
CN 1307072	A	20010808	CN 2000-112645	20000121
CN 1098300	B	20030108		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CN 2000-112645 20000121

AB The UV-resistant plastic masterbatch is prepd. by mixing 5-30 parts surface  
treated inorg. UV absorbents (CaCO<sub>3</sub>, SiO<sub>2</sub>, ZnO or TiO<sub>2</sub> with an average  
particle diameter of 20-150 nm, high-speed mixing for 10-60 min at 100-200 °C  
with a dispersing agent such as titanate, aluminate at a ratio of 100:0.01-  
0.05) with 95-70 parts carrier resin (such as polyethylene wax, polypropylene)  
at 150-190 °C for 15-25 min, then extruding with a twin screw extruder.

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses  
7631-86-9, Silica, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(nanoparticle; UV-resistant plastic masterbatch)

L16 ANSWER 35 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:504577 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:68236  
TITLE: Absorbent articles with simplified emollient  
compositions having good stability  
INVENTOR(S): Kruchoski, Benjamin Joseph; Kottek, Michael B.;  
Krzysik, Duane Gerard; Cunningham, Corey Thomas;  
Orchard, Lewis Preole, IV  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2002051363	A2	20020704	WO 2001-US50111	20011221

WO 2002051363                    A3            20030206

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,  
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,  
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,  
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,  
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,  
UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,  
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,  
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 20020128615                    A1            20020912                    US 2000-746880                    20001222

AU 2002232784                    A1            20020708                    AU 2002-232784                    20011221

MX 2003PA05467                    A            20030925                    MX 2003-PA5467                    20030618

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                    US 2000-746880                    A            20001222

WO 2001-US50111                    W            20011221

AB    The present invention relates to absorbent articles including skin care compns. The skin care compns. of the invention are stable on the bodyside liners of absorbent articles despite not containing an immobilizing agent. Surprisingly, the skin care compns. of the invention even demonstrate less migration away from the bodyside liner than do other compns. that contain so-called "immobilizing agents". The compns. of the invention possess phys. properties, such as m.ps., viscosities and hardnesses, comparable to compns. containing immobilizing agents, making them suitable for use on absorbent articles. For example, a composition containing 79% white petrolatum and 21% Elvax 220 resin, when coated on the liner of a disposable diaper, showed a percent loss, an indicative of the Z-direction migration of the composition, of 3.3%.

IT    Medical goods  
          (absorbents; absorbent articles with simplified emollient compns. having good stability)

IT    Absorbents  
          (medical; absorbent articles with simplified emollient compns. having good stability)

IT    50-14-6, Ergocalciferol    56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies    57-10-3, Palmitic Acid, biological studies    57-11-4, Stearic Acid, biological studies    57-87-4, Ergosterol    57-88-5, Cholesterol, biological studies    57-88-5D, Cholesterol, C10-30 alkyl esters    60-33-3, Linoleic Acid, biological studies    67-97-0, Cholecalciferol    79-41-4D, Methacrylic acid, esters, polymers    79-62-9, Dihydrolanosterol    79-63-0, Lanosterol    79-63-0D, Lanosterol, C10-30 alkyl esters    80-97-7, Dihydrocholesterol    83-48-7, Stigmasterol    97-59-6, Allantoin    97-59-6D, Allantoin, derivs.    112-53-8, Lauryl Alcohol    112-72-1, Myristyl Alcohol    112-92-5, Stearyl Alcohol    143-07-7, Lauric Acid, biological studies    434-16-2, 7-Dehydrocholesterol    557-34-6, Zinc acetate    661-19-8, Behenyl Alcohol    1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies    1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate    3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate    7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies    7631-86-9D, Silica, silylates    8011-96-9, Calamine    9002-88-4, Polyethylene    9003-53-6D, Polystyrene, copolymers    9004-62-0D, Hydroxyethyl cellulose, alkyl derivs.    9005-25-8D, Starch, quaternized    9006-65-9, Dimethicone    14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies    24937-78-8, Elvax 220    35602-69-8, Cholesteryl stearate    83615-24-1, Cholesteryl isostearate    158567-65-8    160525-18-8, Cholesteryl hydroxystearate    418754-56-0

RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

          (absorbent articles with simplified emollient compns. having good stability)

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:40958  
TITLE: Nanosensors  
INVENTOR(S): Lieber, Charles M.; Park, Hongkun; Wei, Quinqiao; Cui, Yi; Liang, Wenjie  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): President and Fellows of Harvard College, USA  
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002048701	A2	20020620	WO 2001-US48230	20011211
WO 2002048701	A3	20030424		
WO 2002048701	A9	20030918		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1996613	A	20070711	CN 2006-10139984	20010822
CA 2430888	A1	20020620	CA 2001-2430888	20011211
AU 2002029046	A	20020624	AU 2002-29046	20011211
EP 1342075	A2	20030910	EP 2001-990181	20011211
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
JP 2004515782	T	20040527	JP 2002-549958	20011211
EP 1736760	A2	20061227	EP 2006-121157	20011211
R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, AL, BA, HR, MK, YU				
AU 2002324426	A1	20030121	AU 2002-324426	20020520
AU 2002324426	B2	20070726		
JP 2004535066	T	20041118	JP 2003-511316	20020520
US 20070032023	A1	20070208	US 2006-543352	20061004
AU 2007202897	A1	20070712	AU 2007-202897	20070622
US 20070252136	A1	20071101	US 2007-824618	20070702
AU 2007211919	A1	20070913	AU 2007-211919	20070824
KR 2008005303	A	20080110	KR 2007-728031	20071130
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			US 2000-254745P	P 20001211
			US 2001-292035P	P 20010518
			US 2000-226835P	P 20000822
			US 2001-291896P	P 20010518
			US 2001-292045P	P 20010518
			US 2001-292121P	P 20010518
			AU 2001-286649	A3 20010822
			AU 2001-86649	A3 20010822
			CN 2001-816168	A3 20010822
			US 2001-935776	A 20010822
			US 2001-348313P	P 20011109
			EP 2001-990181	A3 20011211
			US 2001-20004	A 20011211
			WO 2001-US48230	W 20011211
			US 2002-354642P	P 20020206

AU 2002-324426	A3 20020520
WO 2002-US16133	W 20020520
KR 2003-707723	A3 20030610
US 2005-82372	A1 20050317
US 2006-543337	A1 20061004

IT Dopants  
Field effect transistors  
Films  
Glass substrates  
Hydrogels  
Linking agents  
Polymer chains  
Quantum dot devices  
Quantum wire devices  
Sensors  
p-n Semiconductor junctions  
(design and operation of nanowire based nanosensors for chemical and biol. anal.)

IT 409-21-2, Silicon carbide (SiC), analysis 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), analysis 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide (InAs), analysis 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide (CdSe), analysis 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), analysis 1315-09-9, Zinc selenide (ZnSe) 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride (ZnTe) 7440-21-3, Silicon, analysis 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, analysis 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), analysis 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), analysis 18282-10-5, Tin oxide (SnO<sub>2</sub>) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide (InP), analysis 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide (AlAs) 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride (AlN) 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride (GaN) 25617-98-5, Indium nitride (InN)  
RL: ARU (Analytical role, unclassified); DEV (Device component use); ANST (Analytical study); USES (Uses)  
(design and operation of nanowire based nanosensors for chemical and biol. anal.)

L16 ANSWER 37 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:435494 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:37229  
TITLE: Polyolefin-based degradable disposable diaper  
INVENTOR(S): Guevara, Cesar Montemayor; Kat, Oscar J.; Richer, Carlos E.; Cermak, Brian E.; Gho, Joseph G.; Wiles, David M.  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mex.  
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 658,921.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: English  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 20010003797	A1	20010614	US 2000-730050	20001205
WO 2001039807	A2	20010607	WO 2000-US33107	20001206
WO 2001039807	A3	20011213		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,				

DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,  
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001020652      A5      20010612      AU 2001-20652      20001206  
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:      MX 1999-48508      A 19991206  
                                 US 2000-658921      A2 20000911  
                                 US 2000-730050      A 20001205  
                                 WO 2000-US33107      W 20001206

AB      A degradable disposable diaper includes one or more sheets made of polyolefin with the polyolefin including a prodegradant causing the sheet to degrade. The prodegradant includes a metal compound such as a metal selected from the group consisting of cobalt, cerium, and iron. The preferred metal compound is a metal carboxylate. The polyolefin is preferably polyethylene or polypropylene. A secondary polyolefin may be used to aid the incorporation of the prodegradant into the primary polyolefin. A filler may also be used with the polyolefin and prodegradant. The filler preferably has a particle size <150 mesh and is free of water. The filler is preferably calcium carbonate having a 1 to 10  $\mu$  particle size. The sheet contains 0.001-15% prodegradant and most preferably 0.01-3% prodegradant. The sheet also includes up to about 15% filler. The diaper also includes a degradable absorbent core. Thus, diapers were used in which the polyethylene film contained 98.5% polyethylene, 1.44% calcium carbonate, and 0.06% cobalt stearate and the polypropylene nonwoven fabric contained 98.5% polypropylene, 0.75% polyethylene resin, 0.7275% calcium carbonate, and 0.0225% cobalt stearate.

IT      Absorbents

Diapers

Elongation, mechanical

Nonwoven fabrics

Particle size distribution

Tensile strength

(polyolefin-based degradable disposable diaper)

IT      471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies      1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies  
7439-89-6D, Iron, compds.      7440-45-1D, Cerium, compds.      7440-48-4D, Cobalt, compds. 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies  
9002-88-4, Polyethylene      9003-07-0, Polypropylene      9003-29-6, Polybutylene      9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies      9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs., biological studies      13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies      13586-84-0, Cobalt stearate      14807-96-6, Talc, biological studies      14912-91-5, Cesium stearate      21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide (Al(OH)3), biological studies  
RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polyolefin-based degradable disposable diaper)

L16 ANSWER 38 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:      2001:217712 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER:      134:256614

TITLE:      Environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing inorganic fillers and water-absorbing polymers

INVENTOR(S):      Kuramoto, Mitsuru; Matsuda, Kosuke

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Cosmetics Roland K. K., Japan

SOURCE:      Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE:      Patent

LANGUAGE:      Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:      1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----



	JP 2001078914	A	20010327	JP 1999-263072	19990917
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				JP 1999-263072	19990917

AB The film is manufd. by mixing polyolefin resins or cryst. resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments and shaping the mixture Addition of inorg. fillers increases sebum-absorbing property and water-absorbing polymer absorbs sweat. The biodegradable plastics may be mainly comprise vegetable starches.

IT Sweat  
(absorbents; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Pigments, nonbiological  
(azo; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Polymers, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(biodegradable; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Pigments, nonbiological  
(cyan; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Absorbents  
Sebum  
(environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Carbon black, biological studies  
Polyesters, biological studies  
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Kaolin, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(filler; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
(fillers; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT 108-05-4, Vinyl acetate, biological studies 147-14-8, Phthalocyanine blue 1309-37-1, Red iron oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies 1328-53-6, Phthalocyanine green 7440-47-3D, Chromium, hydrate, biological studies 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 10101-66-3, Manganese violet 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 12227-89-3, Black iron oxide 12240-15-2, Iron blue 13463-67-7, Titania, biological studies 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, biological studies

25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 51274-00-1, Yellow iron oxide  
52357-70-7, Brown iron oxide 57455-37-5, Ultramarine blue  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)

(environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin  
resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable  
plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1309-42-8, Magnesium  
hydroxide 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies  
1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 7631-86-9,  
Silica, biological studies 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 14807-96-6, Talc,  
biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)

(filler; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin  
resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable  
plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, biological studies 7440-22-4, Silver, biological  
studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)

(powder; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing polyolefin  
resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate, biodegradable  
plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and pigments)

IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid)

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)

(water absorbent; environmental-friendly sebum absorbent film containing  
polyolefin resins or crystalline resins, vinyl acetate,  
biodegradable plastics, inorg. fillers, water-absorbing polymers, and  
pigments)

L16 ANSWER 39 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:828809 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:19059

TITLE: Manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles  
containing metal compounds

INVENTOR(S): Terasa, Kunihiro; Inoue, Maki; Ono, Eiichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dokai Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 19 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 2000327320	A	20001128	JP 1999-140959	19990521
JP 4059365	B2	20080312		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-140959 19990521

IT Hydrogels

(manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles containing metal  
comps.)

IT 7631-86-9P, Silica, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PREP (Preparation)

(hydrogel; manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles  
containing  
metal comps.)

IT 1314-13-2P, Zinc oxide, preparation 1314-23-4P, Zirconia,

preparation 1332-37-2P, Iron oxide, preparation 11129-18-3P, Cerium  
oxide 13463-67-7P, Titania, preparation  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical  
process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)  
(manufacture of silica gel fine particles and particles containing metal  
comps.)

L16 ANSWER 40 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:624624 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:212069  
TITLE: Manufacture of composite thermal insulation panels  
from foamed mineral building materials  
INVENTOR(S): Franke, Matthias; Niedner, Peter; Choyna, Karin  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany  
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.  
CODEN: EPXXDW  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1033354	A1	20000906	EP 2000-103969	20000225
EP 1033354	B1	20040121		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
DE 19909077	A1	20000914	DE 1999-19909077	19990302
AT 258150	T	20040215	AT 2000-103969	20000225
JP 2000302565	A	20001031	JP 2000-57536	20000302
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1999-19909077	A 19990302
REFERENCE COUNT:	8	THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

AB Composite materials based on alkali silicate and/or ammonium silicate matrix  
(with the ratio of SiO<sub>2</sub> content to alkali/NH<sub>4</sub> content  $\geq 2:1$ ) are (1) dried by  
microwaves for  $\leq 10$  min at 80-900 to obtain predetd. content of water 10-15  
weight%, (2) heated to 100-7000, preferably to 150-2500, to form open and/or  
closed porous structure, and (3) granulated. The silicate matrix materials  
are expanded for 10-20 times after drying and heating. The matrix contains  
also stabilizing components such as Ca(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Zn(OH)<sub>2</sub>, Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>4</sub>OH, or  
oxides, or salts of Ca, Mg, Zn, or NH<sub>4</sub>, or silica gel, clay gel, or mixts.  
thereof. Bentonite, gypsum, chalk, lime, stone or glass flour, cement,  
alumina, graphite, wood dust, biomass, synthetic or gum powders are used as  
fillers to improve strength and chemical stability. Glass, ceramic, mineral,  
carbon, biol., or synthetic fibers  $\leq 10$  mm length can also be used as fillers  
as well as industrial waste fibers especially textile, carpets, wood,  
cellulose fibers, or other natural fibers. The material mixts. are molded as  
panels and covered with fabrics, foils, chips, fibers, and/or fine powders, or  
such absorbents as felt, fleece mats, frits, or rough and fine ceramic powders  
for surface strengthening.

IT Gums and Mucilages  
(powders; manufacture of panels from foamed building materials with  
silicate  
matrix)

IT Absorbents  
Felts  
Foils  
Frits  
(silicate matrix covered with; manufacture of panels from foamed building

materials with silicate matrix)

IT 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7782-42-5, Graphite, uses 13397-24-5,  
Gypsum, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(filler; manufacture of panels from foamed building materials with silicate  
matrix)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
(stabilizing component; manufacture of panels from foamed building  
materials  
with silicate matrix)

L16 ANSWER 41 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:396564 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:34326  
TITLE: Production of aqueous gels for body deodorants  
INVENTOR(S): Kropf, Christian; Foerster, Thomas; Heller, Melita;  
Claas, Marcus; Banowski, Bernhard  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Henkel K.-G.a.A., Germany  
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.  
CODEN: GWXXBX  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: German  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
DE 19857235	A1	20000615	DE 1998-19857235	19981211
WO 2000035411	A2	20000622	WO 1999-EP9379	19991201
WO 2000035411	A3	20020214		
W: JP, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1143918	A2	20011017	EP 1999-963360	19991201
EP 1143918	A3	20020508		
EP 1143918	B1	20030820		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
AT 247453	T	20030915	AT 1999-963360	19991201
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1998-19857235	A 19981211
			WO 1999-EP9379	W 19991201

IT Antiperspirants  
Cosmetics  
Deodorants (personal)

Hydrogels

(production of aqueous gels for body deodorants)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid,  
biological studies 87-69-4, Tartaric acid, biological studies  
1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological studies 1305-78-8, Calcium  
oxide, biological studies 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4,  
Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide,  
biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, biological studies  
1318-23-6, Boehmite (Al(OH)O) 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide,  
biological studies 6915-15-7, Malic acid 12164-98-6, Zirconium oxide  
hydrate 12177-68-3, Portlandite (Ca(OH)2) 12263-26-2, Magnesium oxide  
hydrate 12651-23-9, Titanium hydroxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide,  
biological studies 14475-63-9 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide 21645-51-2,  
Aluminum oxide hydrate 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide, biological  
studies 55204-38-1, Zinc oxide hydrate 57917-51-8, Titanium oxide

hydrate

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)

(production of aqueous gels for body deodorants)

L16 ANSWER 42 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:210034 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:248234

TITLE: Inventory control using semiconductor nanocrystal  
ensembles for luminescent tagging

INVENTOR(S): Bawendi, Mounqi G.; Jensen, Klavs F.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
WO 2000017103	A2	20000330	WO 1999-US21373	19990917
WO 2000017103	A3	20000831		
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6617583	B1	20030909	US 1998-160458	19980924
CA 2344145	A1	20000330	CA 1999-2344145	19990917
EP 1113986	A2	20010711	EP 1999-954615	19990917
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI			
JP 2003523718	T	20030812	JP 2000-574022	19990917
US 20020160412	A1	20021031	US 2002-157232	20020530
US 6774361	B2	20040810		
US 20040217298	A1	20041104	US 2004-858207	20040602
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1998-101046P	P 19980918
			US 1998-160458	A 19980924
			US 1998-100947P	P 19980918
			US 1998-156863	A 19980918
			US 1998-160454	A 19980924
			US 1999-397428	A 19990917
			US 1999-397432	A 19990917
			US 1999-397436	A 19990917
			WO 1999-US21373	W 19990917
			US 2002-157232	A3 20020530

IT Hydrogels  
Latex

(support; semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging  
and their use)

IT 1303-00-0, Gallium arsenide (GaAs), uses 1303-11-3, Indium arsenide  
(InAs), uses 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide (CdO), uses 1306-23-6, Cadmium  
sulfide (CdS), uses 1306-24-7, Cadmium selenide (CdSe), uses  
1306-25-8, Cadmium telluride (CdTe), uses 1312-41-0 1313-04-8,  
Magnesium selenide (MgSe) 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), uses  
1314-87-0, Lead sulfide (PbS) 1314-98-3, Zinc sulfide (ZnS), uses

1315-09-9, Zinc selenide (ZnSe) 1315-11-3, Zinc telluride (ZnTe)  
 1344-48-5, Mercury sulfide (HgS) 7440-21-3, Silicon, uses 7440-56-4,  
 Germanium, uses 12032-36-9, Magnesium sulfide (MgS) 12032-44-9,  
 Magnesium telluride (MgTe) 12063-98-8, Gallium phosphide (GaP), uses  
 12064-03-8 12068-90-5, Mercury telluride (HgTe) 12069-00-0, Lead  
 selenide (PbSe) 12251-90-0, Aluminum sulfide (AlS) 20601-83-6, Mercury  
 selenide (HgSe) 20859-73-8, Aluminum phosphide (AlP) 21908-53-2,  
 Mercury oxide (HgO) 22398-80-7, Indium phosphide (InP), uses  
 22831-42-1, Aluminum arsenide (AlAs) 24304-00-5, Aluminum nitride (AlN)  
 25152-52-7 25617-97-4, Gallium nitride (GaN) 25617-98-5, Indium  
 nitride (InN)

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging and their  
 use)

IT 2680-03-7 ~~7631-86-9~~, Silica, uses 9002-88-4, Polyethylene  
 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9003-70-7,  
 Divinylbenzene-styrene copolymer 9004-34-6, Cellulose, uses 9012-36-6,  
 Agarose 82370-43-2, Polyimidazole 89162-59-4 96638-49-2,  
 Polyphenylene vinylene

RL: DEV (Device component use); USES (Uses)

(support; semiconductor nanocrystal ensembles for luminescent tagging  
 and their use)

L16 ANSWER 43 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:15049 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:83723

TITLE: Diaper including feces modification agent

INVENTOR(S): Roe, Donald Carroll; Ahr, Nicholas Albert;  
 Bewick-Sonntag, Christopher Phillip; Schmidt, Mattias;  
 Goldman, Stephen Allen; Christison, John

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Procter and Gamble Company, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 119 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 17

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000000232	A1	20000106	WO 1999-US14664	19990629
W:	AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW			
RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
US 6149636	A	20001121	US 1998-107561	19980629
US 6186991	B1	20010213	US 1998-106225	19980629
CA 2336020	A1	20000106	CA 1999-2336020	19990629
AU 9947252	A	20000117	AU 1999-47252	19990629
AU 9948420	A	20000117	AU 1999-48420	19990629
EP 1091687	A1	20010418	EP 1999-930833	19990629
R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI			
EP 1091688	A1	20010418	EP 1999-932010	19990629
EP 1091688	B1	20060412		
R:	AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE			

EP 1091772	A1	20010418	EP 1999-932023	19990629
EP 1091772	B1	20031203		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
TR 200100301	T2	20010521	TR 2001-301	19990629
US 6342037	B1	20020129	US 1999-342754	19990629
US 6384296	B1	20020507	US 1999-342766	19990629
JP 2002519108	T	20020702	JP 2000-556734	19990629
JP 2002519110	T	20020702	JP 2000-556737	19990629
JP 2002519118	T	20020702	JP 2000-556817	19990629
AT 255424	T	20031215	AT 1999-932023	19990629
EP 1091718	B1	20070905	EP 1999-932009	19990629

R: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE

TW 416843	B	20010101	TW 1999-88110994	19991201
TW 482662	B	20020411	TW 1999-88110979	19991201
TW 519487	B	20030201	TW 1999-88110999	19991201
ZA 2000007366	A	20011211	ZA 2000-7366	20001211
ZA 2000007464	A	20010906	ZA 2000-7464	20001213
ZA 2000007463	A	20020313	ZA 2000-7463	20001213
MX 2000PA12986	A	20010507	MX 2000-PA12986	20001220
MX 2000PA12976	A	20011011	MX 2000-PA12976	20001220
MX 2000PA12982	A	20011011	MX 2000-PA12982	20001220
MX 2000PA12987	A	20011011	MX 2000-PA12987	20001220
MX 2000PA12992	A	20011011	MX 2000-PA12992	20001220
MX 2000PA12993	A	20011011	MX 2000-PA12993	20001220

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 1998-106225	A	19980629
US 1998-107561	A	19980629
US 1998-90993P	P	19980629
US 1998-91076P	P	19980629
US 1999-131049P	P	19990426
US 1999-342784	A	19990629
WO 1999-US14635	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14636	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14637	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14663	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14664	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14665	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14794	W	19990629
WO 1999-US14885	W	19990629

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

IT Medical goods  
 Medical goods  
 (absorbents; diaper including feces modification agent)

IT Absorbents  
Absorbents  
 (medical; diaper including feces modification agent)

IT 50-01-1, Guanidine hydrochloride 68-11-1, Mercaptoacetic acid,  
 biological studies 79-42-5, Thiolactic acid 758-08-7, Thioglycolamide  
 1302-42-7, Sodium aluminate 1305-62-0, Calcium hydroxide, biological  
 studies 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, biological studies 1309-48-4,  
 Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide,  
 biological studies 1327-41-9, Aluminum chloride hydroxide  
1344-28-1, Alumina, biological studies 2836-32-0, Sodium  
 glycolate 7429-90-5D, Aluminum, salts, biological studies 7439-89-6D,  
 Iron, salts, biological studies 7440-23-5D, Sodium, salts, biological  
 studies 7440-66-6D, Zinc, salts, biological studies 7440-70-2D,  
 Calcium, salts, biological studies 7446-70-0, Aluminum chloride,  
 biological studies 7705-08-0, Ferric chloride, biological studies  
 7720-78-7, Ferrous sulfate 7758-94-3, Ferrous chloride 7772-99-8,

Stannous chloride, biological studies 7803-49-8, Hydroxylamine, biological studies 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-39-8, Pvp 9004-32-4 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9062-04-8, Carbopol 941 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10043-52-4, Calcium chloride, biological studies 10043-67-1, Aluminum potassium sulfate 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 16853-85-3, Lithium aluminum hydride 22560-16-3 68148-42-5, Glycerol monothioglycolate 253789-08-1, Feclone FPS 2 253789-09-2, Feclone FPS 4 253789-10-5, Feclone FPS 6 253789-11-6, Feclone FPS 7  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (diaper including feces modification agent)

L16 ANSWER 44 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:779206 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:13465  
 TITLE: Method for making spherical adsorbent particles  
 INVENTOR(S): Derolf, Mahlon Robert; Smiley, Leonard Harris; Witt, Reinhard Herbert  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Technical Resources, USA  
 SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 448,165, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 5998329	A	19991207	US 1997-885340	19970630
CA 2192548	A1	19951228	CA 1995-2192548	19950616
CA 2192548	C	19991102		
CN 1155253	A	19970723	CN 1995-193654	19950616
US 6074983	A	20000613	US 1998-204408	19981202
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-262115	B2 19940617
			US 1995-448165	B2 19950523
			US 1997-885340	A3 19970630
REFERENCE COUNT:	14	THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT		

IT Sols  
 (hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent particles from hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)  
 IT Oxides (inorganic), uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent particles from hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)  
 IT Adsorbents  
Hydrogels  
 Microspheres  
 (production of spherical adsorbent particles from hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)  
 IT Silica gel, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (production of spherical adsorbent particles from hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)  
 IT Particles  
 (spherical; production of spherical adsorbent particles from



hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)

IT Drying  
(spray; production of spherical adsorbent particles from hydrogels  
bonded using hydrosols)

IT 7631-86-9, Silica, uses  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); USES (Uses)  
(hydrogels; hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent  
particles from hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)

IT 1309-37-1, Iron oxide, uses 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses  
1309-64-4, Antimony oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses  
1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1344-28-1  
, Aluminum oxide, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); USES (Uses)  
(hydrosols; production of spherical adsorbent particles from  
hydrogels bonded using hydrosols)

L16 ANSWER 45 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:142308 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:253135  
TITLE: Microbicides containing inorganic oxide powders  
covered with silver composite oxides, their  
manufacture, and resin compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Nakamura, Hiroshige; Kojima, Kaoru; Saita, Junji;  
Takeshima, Eiki  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nisshin Steel Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11060417	A	19990302	JP 1997-231703	19970813
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1997-231703	19970813

TI Microbicides containing inorganic oxide powders covered with silver  
composite oxides, their manufacture, and resin compositions

AB Microbicides, useful for resins, fibers, coatings, and cosmetics, comprise  
inorg. oxide powders, which have average particle size  $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$  and are covered  
with Ag-containing composite oxides. The microbicides are manufactured by  
covering inorg. oxide fine powders with composite oxides containing Al, Si,  
Zr, and/or Zn, covering the composite oxides with Ag-Zn alloy by sputtering,  
and diffusing the Ag by heating. The compns. contain  $\geq 1$  additive chosen from  
antioxidants, UV absorbents, light stabilizers, and ZnO powder. Thus, J 740  
(propylene polymer) 97.4, microbicide [TiO<sub>2</sub> powder (JR 405) covered with  
alumina and Ag-Zn (20:80) alloy] 1.0, Irganox B 225 0.2, Tinuvin 326 0.2,  
Sanol LS 770 0.2, and ZnO fine powder 1.0 part were mixed and made into a  
plate showing grayish white color and strong bactericidal and fungicidal  
activity.

ST microbicide powder silver composite oxide covering; resin microbicide  
powder silver oxide covering; polypropylene microbicide titania powder  
silver covering; zinc silver alloy sputtering titania microbicide; coating  
microbicide oxide powder silver covering; fiber microbicide oxide powder  
silver covering; cosmetic microbicide oxide powder silver covering

IT Antibacterial agents  
Antioxidants  
Fungicides

Light stabilizers

UV stabilizers

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

IT Oxides (inorganic), uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);

BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses

1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses

13463-67-7, Titania, uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use);

PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); BIOL (Biological study);

PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

IT 3896-11-5, Tinuvin 326 52829-07-9, Sanol LS 770 56378-12-2

89421-57-8, Irganox B 225 101826-60-2 102847-12-1 221359-87-1

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(microbicides containing inorg. oxide powders covered with Ag-containing composite oxides for resins, fibers, coatings and cosmetics)

L16 ANSWER 46 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:101317 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:172773

TITLE: Decorative cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions

INVENTOR(S): De Clermont-Gallerande, Helene; Zastrow, Leonhard;  
Marsande, Elisabeth

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Lancaster Group G.m.b.H., Germany

SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 6 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: German

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
DE 19733625	A1	19990204	DE 1997-19733625	19970728
CA 2295533	A1	19990211	CA 1998-2295533	19980721
WO 9906010	A2	19990211	WO 1998-DE2085	19980721
WO 9906010	A3	19990610		
W: CA, CN, CZ, HU, JP, PL, SK, US				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
EP 1001731	A2	20000524	EP 1998-947327	19980721
EP 1001731	B1	20040512		
R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, MC				
JP 2001511434	T	20010814	JP 2000-504827	19980721
CN 1119981	B	20030903	CN 1998-807661	19980721
ES 2221202	T3	20041216	ES 1998-947327	19980721
PL 193385	B1	20070228	PL 1983-3381	19980721

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 1997-19733625	A	19970728
WO 1998-DE2085	W	19980721

IT Hydrogels

(cationic; decorative cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, biological studies 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies

9002-84-0, Polytetrafluoroethylene 9002-88-4 9005-25-8, Starch,

biological studies 9011-14-7, Poly(methyl methacrylate) 14807-96-6,  
Talc, biological studies 57455-37-5, Ultramarine blue  
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES  
(Uses)  
(powdered; decorative cosmetic oil-in-water emulsions)

L16 ANSWER 47 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:535375 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:231945  
TITLE: Fabrics or materials with improved odor absorption  
properties  
INVENTOR(S): Kanetani, Toshiharu; Tahata, Jiro; Hirata, Masayuki  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 10219569	A	19980818	JP 1997-23724	19970206
JP 3629871	B2	20050316		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-23724 19970206

AB Odor-absorbing materials are prepd. by coating the surface of base materials with compns. comprising odor absorbing agents and polymer binders and subsequently coating the surface with waterproofing agents. The odor absorbing materials are useful as garments, construction materials, or hygienic materials. A woven polyester fabric was treated with an aqueous composition containing porous SiO<sub>2</sub> 10, ZnSO<sub>4</sub> 10, 45% (solids) poly(vinylamine) solution 10, Elastron W-11P (polyurethane, solids 25%) 20, and catalyst 0.5 g/L to pickup 65%, dried, heat-treated 1 min at 170°, treated with a composition containing 4.7% (on fiber, as solids) CH<sub>2</sub>:CHCO<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>NC<sub>3</sub>H<sub>7</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>17</sub> and 0.9% (as solids) trimethylolmelamine resin, dried, and heat-treated 60 s at 180° to give a fabric exhibiting good cigarette odor absorption properties and good retention of odor absorption properties on washing the fabric for 5 cycles.

IT Odor and Odorous substances  
(absorbents; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

Aminoplasts

Epoxy resins, uses

Plastic foams

Polymers, uses

Polyurethanes, uses

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(binders; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

IT Absorbents

(for odor; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

IT 1071-93-8 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 7631-86-9,  
Silica, uses 7733-02-0, Zinc sulfate 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide,  
uses 26336-38-9, Poly(vinylamine)

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

(odor absorbent; fabrics or materials coated with polymer binders

containing deodorants and waterproofing agents for improved odor absorption properties)

L16 ANSWER 48 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:175488 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:245119  
TITLE: Polyester fiber materials with washfast deodorizing, flame-retardant and soiling-resistant properties and their manufacture  
INVENTOR(S): Hirata, Masayuki; Kanetani, Toshiharu; Tabata, Jiro; Saito, Koichi  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Inc., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 10072782	A	19980317	JP 1996-221196	19960822
JP 3651132	B2	20050525		
US 6077794	A	20000620	US 1997-871527	19970609
TW 438923	B	20010607	TW 1997-86108227	19970621
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-149166	A 19960611
			JP 1996-221196	A 19960822
			JP 1997-30106	A 19970214
			JP 1997-32239	A 19970217

AB The materials are impregnated with a compn. contg. block copolymers (A) of polyalkylene glycols, aromatic dicarboxylic acids and alkylene glycols, inorg. absorbents, polyvinylamines and synthetic resin binders and contain halogenated cycloalkane compds. Thus, impregnating a dyed polyester fabric containing 1,2,5,6,9,10-hexabromocyclododecane in a bath containing TO-SR-1 (A) 20, porous silica microparticles 10, Zn sulfate 10, 45%-solids polyvinylamine 10, Elastron W-11P (25%-solids) 20, Elastron Catalyst 64 0.5 and NaHCO<sub>3</sub> 0.05 parts, squeezing to pickup weight of 65%, drying 3 min at 120° and heating on a pin-tenter at 170° for 1 min gave a fabric with good deodorizing, flame-retardant and soiling-resistant properties.

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 7758-98-7, Copper sulfate, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses 26336-38-9, Polyvinylamine  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(deodorants; in deodorizing, antisoiling and fireproofing compns. for polyester fiber and fabrics)

L16 ANSWER 49 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:643461 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:268190  
TITLE: Water-absorbing polymer compositions containing metal compounds, and a method for sterilizing the compositions  
INVENTOR(S): Chiba, Kazumasa; Tamura, Shinichi; Fukumoto, Tadao; Kobayashi, Kazuhiko  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toray Industries, Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 08208414	A	19960813	JP 1995-283866	19951031
JP 3752710	B2	20060308		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1994-268957 A 19941101

IT Absorbents  
Radiation  
Sterilization and Disinfection  
(irradiation of water-absorbing polymer compns. containing metal compds.  
for sterilization)

IT Ionomers  
Phenolic resins, uses  
Polyamides, uses  
Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in  
formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process);  
USES (Uses)  
(irradiation of water-absorbing polymer compns. containing metal compds.  
for sterilization)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1314-23-4, Zirconium  
oxide, biological studies 1314-35-8, Tungsten oxide, biological studies  
1314-36-9, Yttrium oxide, biological studies 1332-29-2, Tin oxide  
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, biological studies 11098-99-0,  
Molybdenum oxide 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide  
11113-84-1, Ruthenium oxide 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 11129-18-3,  
Cerium oxide 11129-60-5, Manganese oxide 12032-30-3, Magnesium  
titanate 12047-27-7, Barium titanate, biological studies 12049-50-2,  
Calcium titanate 12060-59-2, Strontium titanate 12232-23-4  
12673-69-7, Potassium titanate 12704-86-8, Ammonium phosphomolybdate  
13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 20667-12-3, Silver oxide  
39302-37-9, Lithium titanate 51142-87-1, Sodium titanate  
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological  
study, unclassified); MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical,  
engineering or chemical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(irradiation of water-absorbing polymer compns. containing metal compds.  
for sterilization)

L16 ANSWER 50 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:130918 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:149895

TITLE: Method for making spherical metal oxide adsorbent  
particles from silica hydrogels

INVENTOR(S): Derolf, Mahlon Robert; Witt, Reinhard Herbert; Smiley,  
Leonard Harris

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bio-Technical Resources LP, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 30 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

WO 9535162	A1	19951228	WO 1995-US7120	19950616
W: AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TT, UA, UZ, VN				
RW: KE, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2192548	A1	19951228	CA 1995-2192548	19950616
CA 2192548	C	19991102		
AU 9528173	A	19960115	AU 1995-28173	19950616
EP 765191	A1	19970402	EP 1995-923713	19950616
EP 765191	B1	19990317		
R: CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL				
CN 1155253	A	19970723	CN 1995-193654	19950616
JP 10501738	T	19980217	JP 1995-502292	19950616
JP 3205559	B2	20010904	JP 1996-502292	19950616
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-262115	A 19940617
			US 1995-448165	A 19950523
			WO 1995-US7120	W 19950616

TI Method for making spherical metal oxide adsorbent particles from silica  
hydrogels

IT Silica gel, uses  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(alkaline or acid-set hydrogel; spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from  
hydrogels)

IT Adsorbents  
(spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT Gels  
(hydro-, silica; spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT Sols  
(hydro-, spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

IT 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses 1327-33-9, Antimony oxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, uses  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(sol, Na-stabilized; spherical adsorbent particle manufacture from hydrogels)

L16 ANSWER 51 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:193564 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 118:193564

TITLE: Odor-absorbing antibacterial fabrics

INVENTOR(S): Maeda, Nobuhide

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 04308270	A	19921030	JP 1991-92619	19910401
JP 2579562	B2	19970205		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

JP 1991-92619

19910401

AB The title fabrics are prepd. by coating fabrics with mixts. comprising ceramics, prepared by firing compns. comprising 30-75% magnesia, 15-35% alumina, silica, ZnO, titania, zeolite, serpentine, or amphibole powders as the mixing component (A), and 15-35% additive selected from A component but not used as A component at 200-500°, and binders (e.g., acrylic polymers or epoxy resin). The coated fabrics exhibited good absorption of NH<sub>3</sub> and H<sub>2</sub>S and good resistance to bacteria growth.

IT Odor and Odorous substances

(absorbents, textiles coated with ceramics as)

IT Acrylic polymers, uses

Epoxy resins, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(binders, for coating of textiles with ceramics)

IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses

1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses

13463-67-7, Titania, uses

RL: USES (Uses)

(ceramics containing, textiles coated with, for antibacterial odor-absorbing properties)

L16 ANSWER 52 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:658083 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:258083

TITLE: Effect of powder addition to carboxyvinyl polymer hydrogel on viscoelasticity

AUTHOR(S): Ishikawa, Shigeyuki; Kobayashi, Masao

CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharm. Res. Lab., Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Osaka, 532, Japan

SOURCE: Chemical & Pharmaceutical Bulletin (1992), 40(7), 1897-901

CODEN: CPBTAL; ISSN: 0009-2363

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB The influence of the addn. of powder on the viscoelasticity of carboxyvinyl polymer (CVP) hydrogel was studied by the oscillation method. The powder-filled hydrogels (PFHs) were prepared using Hiviswako 103 and 105 (CVP of rich side chains and poor side chains, resp.), and six powders [zinc oxide (ZnO), titanium dioxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), magnesium stearate (StMg), talc, synthetic aluminum silicate (SiAl), and hydrated silicon dioxide (Cp)]. The profiles of storage modulus (G') and loss modulus (G'') of each PFH differed depending on powder and CVP. Log G' and log G'' changed little with TiO<sub>2</sub>, monotonously increased with talc, StMg and Cp, and showed fairly complex behaviors differing with polymer species with ZnO and SiAl. Plotting according to the Kerner equation suggested that powder bridge structures were formed in the PFHs. The possible structures formed in the PFHs were presumed as follows on the basis of their viscoelasticity change and microscopic observation. With TiO<sub>2</sub>: the original hydrogel network was not ruptured and powders were dispersed uniformly in the gel network. With talc, StMg and Cp: the original hydrogel networks and the powder bridge structures coexisted. With ZnO and SiAl: the original hydrogel networks were ruptured and powder bridge structures were constructed.

IT Viscoelasticity

(of carboxyvinyl polymer hydrogels, powders effect on)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms

(hydrogels, carboxyvinyl polymers, viscoelasticity of, powders effect on)

IT 557-04-0 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide (ZnO), biological studies

1335-30-4 7631-86-9, Silica, biological studies 9003-03-6

9003-04-7 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), biological studies

14807-96-6, Talc (Mg<sub>3</sub>H<sub>2</sub>(SiO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub>), biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(viscoelasticity of carboxyvinyl polymer hydrogels in  
relation to)

L16 ANSWER 53 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:91147 CAPLUS Full-text  
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:91147  
TITLE: Metal oxide-coated UV absorbents for cosmetics  
INVENTOR(S): Miyamoto, Takuji; Kawanaka, Hajime; Hirayama, Kenzo  
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ryuhodo Seiyaku Co., Ltd., Japan  
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.  
CODEN: JKXXAF  
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
LANGUAGE: Japanese  
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 03200721	A	19910902	JP 1989-344838	19891227

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1989-344838 19891227

TI Metal oxide-coated UV absorbents for cosmetics

AB Cosmetics comprise polymeric fine powder- and/or inorg. fine powder-containing UV absorbents coated with metal oxides. The UV absorbents are safe to skin and uniformly dispersed in cosmetics. Porous silica (3 g) in n-hexane was mixed with 2 g 4-tert-butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane in n-hexane, then hexane was removed, and mixed with 4.5 mL 10 w/v n-hexane solution of iso-Pr titanate with aeration to prepare 4.1 g TiO<sub>2</sub>-coated UV absorbent. A sunscreen oil was prepared from olive oil 1.0, squalane 10.0, the UV absorbent 10.0, liquid paraffin 78.9, and fragrances 0.1 g.

IT Sunscreens  
(UV absorbents coated with metal oxides for)

IT Oxides, biological studies  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(UV absorbents coated with, for cosmetics)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies  
Apatite-group minerals  
Epoxy resins, biological studies  
Kaolin, biological studies  
Mica-group minerals, biological studies  
Polyamides, biological studies  
Proteins, biological studies  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(UV absorbents containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT Alkenes, polymers  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(polymers, UV absorbents containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(styrene-containing, UV absorbents containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT Mica-group minerals, biological studies  
RL: BIOL (Biological study)  
(titanium, UV absorbents containing, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT 131-56-6, 2,4-Dihydroxybenzophenone 14779-78-3, Amyl  
N,N-dimethyl-p-aminobenzoate 70356-09-1, 4-tert-Butyl-4'-methoxydibenzoylmethane



RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(UV absorbents containing polymer powders and/or inorg. powders  
and, coated with metal oxides, for cosmetics)

IT 100-42-5D, acrylic copolymers 1398-61-4, Chitin 7631-86-9,  
Silica, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs. 9012-76-4,  
Chitosan 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide, biological studies 14807-96-6,  
Talc, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(UV absorbents containing, coated with metal oxides, for  
cosmetics)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc  
oxide, biological studies 1335-30-4, Aluminum silicate 1344-28-1  
, Aluminum oxide, miscellaneous 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate

RL: BIOL (Biological study)

(UV absorbents containing, for cosmetics)

L16 ANSWER 54 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:123826 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:123826

TITLE: Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

INVENTOR(S): Anderson, Mark

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Colloid Co., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,677,174.

CODEN: USXXAM

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 12

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
US 4954562	A	19900904	US 1989-303815	19890130
US 4677174	A	19870630	US 1986-854000	19860421
US 4755562	A	19880705	US 1986-872654	19860610
US 4794140	A	19881227	US 1987-126403	19871130
IN 175853	A1	19950930	IN 1988-DE691	19880810

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:  
US 1980-67233 A2 19800625  
US 1986-854000 A2 19860421  
US 1986-872654 A2 19860610  
US 1986-816290 A3 19860106

TI Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

AB The title solid resins are prepared by mixing 70-100% neutralized acrylic  
acid, 0.001-5% inert and H2O-insol. metal oxide, H2O-soluble or -miscible  
polyvinyl monomers >30%, H2O and polymerizing the mixture, and utilizing the  
heat of reaction to evaporate H2O to <15%. The incorporation of the metal  
oxide improves water absorption and water retention, and the absorbents  
maintain a dry feel after significant H2O absorption. A mixture of acrylic  
acid 48.01, TiO2 2.00, KOH 16.31, K2CO3 11.82, N,N-methylenebisacrylamide  
0.02, azo polymerization initiators 0.36, (NH4)2S2O8 0.20, H2O 21.28% was  
initiated with a Na2S2O3-(NH4)2S2O8 mixture and cured in a 10 mm layer with  
exotherm to 120°, giving, after 30 min curing, a dry solid with H2O content  
1%.

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT Absorbents

(for water, acrylic polymers containing water-insol. metal oxides as)

IT Acrylic polymers, preparation

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

IT 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1304-56-9, Beryllium oxide 1304-76-3, Bismuth oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-64-4, Antimony trioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-60-9, Antimony pentoxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1335-25-7, Lead oxide 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-08-4, Selenium dioxide 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11137-98-7, Aluminum magnesium oxide 12032-30-3, Magnesium titanium oxide 12049-50-2, Calcium titanium oxide 12789-64-9, Iron titanium oxide 13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), uses and miscellaneous 37275-76-6, Aluminum zinc oxide 53027-24-0, Aluminum beryllium oxide  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (acrylic polymer water absorbents containing)

IT 106-89-8D, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and dimethylamine 124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, reaction products with dimethylamine and epichlorohydrin 124-40-3D, Dimethylamine, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and epichlorohydrin 9002-98-6D, quaternized  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT 86416-97-9P  
 RL: PREP (Preparation)  
 (preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

L16 ANSWER 55 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:596446 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:196446  
 TITLE: UV and IR absorbents for glasses  
 INVENTOR(S): Seki, Ichiro; Isa, Isao  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan Carlit Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02075683	A	19900315	JP 1988-227437	19880913
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1988-227437	19880913

TI UV and IR absorbents for glasses

AB The UV and IR absorbents are prepared by dispersing 0.01-1  $\mu$ m white or light-colored metal oxide particles into polymer-containing solns. The UV absorbent is selected from ZnO and TiO<sub>2</sub>, and the IR absorbent is selected from MgO, SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, CeO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The absorbents are sprayed on glasses and dried. A typical UV-IR absorbent comprises ZnO 5, GeO<sub>2</sub> 3, ZrO<sub>2</sub> 2, water 85, and poly(vinyl acetate) 5%.

IT Alkyd resins

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for glasses)

IT Absorbents

(for IR and UV, metal oxide particle-based, for glasses)

IT 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses and miscellaneous 1312-81-8, Lanthanum sesquioxide 1313-97-9,

Neodymium sesquioxide 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses and miscellaneous  
1314-36-9, Yttria, uses and miscellaneous ~~1344-28-1~~, Alumina,  
uses and miscellaneous ~~7631-86-9~~, Silica, uses and miscellaneous  
9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 71-43-2, Benzene, uses and  
miscellaneous 108-88-3, Toluene, uses and miscellaneous 110-54-3,  
n-Hexane, uses and miscellaneous 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)  
9003-53-6, Polystyrene

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for  
glasses)

IT ~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 13463-67-7,  
Titania, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(UV absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

L16 ANSWER 56 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:574858 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:174858

TITLE: Compositions for absorption of ethylene

INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Akira

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.,  
Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----
JP 02099139	A	19900411	JP 1988-249976	19881005
JP 06087971	B	19941109		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-249976 19881005

AB Resins 5-95% and 5-95% mixts. of synthetic zeolites (50-99) and metal oxides  
(1-50%) are used to make compns. for absorption of ethylene. They are used  
for maintaining freshness of vegetables and fruits.

IT Alkyd resins

RL: USES (Uses)

(absorption compns. containing, for ethylene)

IT Absorbents

(for ethylene)

IT Fruit

(storage of, ethylene absorbents for)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium  
oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-53-8, Germanium oxide, uses and  
miscellaneous 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide (SrO), properties  
~~1314-13-2~~, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous ~~1344-28-1~~,  
Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 9003-07-0, Polypropylene  
9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose 11104-61-3, Cobalt  
oxide

RL: USES (Uses)

(absorption compns. containing, for ethylene)

L16 ANSWER 57 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:500268 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 113:100268

TITLE: Compositions for absorption of ethylene  
 INVENTOR(S): Hoshino, Akira  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dainichiseika Color and Chemicals Mfg. Co., Ltd.,  
 Japan  
 SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: Japanese  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 02078433	A	19900319	JP 1988-229893	19880916
JP 06087972	B	19941109		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1988-229893 19880916

AB Resins 5-95 and C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>-absorbing agents (activated C and metal oxides) 5-95 parts are mixed to give compns. for absorption of C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>. The compns. are used for storage of, e.g., fresh vegetables and fruits.

IT Alkyd resins  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (absorption compns. containing, for ethylene)

IT Absorbents  
 (compns., for ethylene)

IT Food  
 Fruit  
 Vegetable  
 (storage of, ethylene absorbents for)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1310-53-8, Germanium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-11-0, Strontium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9004-70-0, Nitrocellulose  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (absorption compns. containing, for ethylene)

L16 ANSWER 58 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:124086 CAPLUS Full-text  
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:124086  
 TITLE: Manufacture of porous, metal-containing carbonaceous materials, and the materials obtained  
 INVENTOR(S): Tachibana, Masao  
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Somar Corp., Japan  
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 4 pp.  
 CODEN: EPXXDW  
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent  
 LANGUAGE: English  
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1  
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 348204	A2	19891227	EP 1989-306332	19890623
EP 348204	A3	19910206		
EP 348204	B1	19931118		
R: DE, FR, GB				
JP 02006308	A	19900110	JP 1988-154893	19880624
JP 2615140	B2	19970528		
US 4970189	A	19901113	US 1989-370020	19890623

- AB The title process comprises (a) providing finely divided particles of a metal oxide having average particle size  $\leq 1 \mu\text{m}$ , (b) mixing the particles with an organic substance, and (c) carbonizing the mixture in a nonoxidizing atmospheric to convert the organic substance into a carbonaceous body, and to convert the metal oxide particles into metal particles dispersed in the carbonaceous body. The products have an open cellular structure, and, depending on the metal, may be used as O absorbents, hydrogenation catalysts, absorbents for gases containing HCl or SO<sub>2</sub>, and as shields for electromagnetic waves. A mixture of coal powder (average particle size  $\leq 200$  mesh) 100, Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> powder (coated with monomol. layer of K stearate; average particle size 50Å) 50, and soft pitch (softening point .apprx.50°) 30 weight parts was kneaded at 75° and molded, and the resulting blocks were heated in a nonoxidizing atmospheric to 850° at 10°/min, and held at 850° for 30 min. The product was ground, and then 100 weight parts of the powder was mixed with 30 weight parts 15% NaCl solution to obtain an O adsorbent.
- IT Pulp, cellulose  
Asphalt  
Carbohydrates and Sugars, reactions  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Acrylic polymers, reactions  
Epoxy resins, reactions  
Phenolic resins, reactions  
Polyamides, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Combustion gases  
Steam  
(controlled atmospheric, carbonization of metal oxide-organic compound mixts. in,  
for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Carbonaceous materials  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of metal-containing porous, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Carbonization and Coking  
(of metal oxide-organic substance mixts., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Coke  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(powdered, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Alkaline earth oxides  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)
- IT Oxides, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic substances, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents

and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Surfactants  
(anionic, reduction of metal oxide particles coated with, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Wood  
(chips, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Pitch  
(coal-tar, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Rice  
(husk, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Group IB element chalcogenides  
Group IIB element chalcogenides  
Group IIIA element chalcogenides  
Group IIIB element chalcogenides  
Group IVA element chalcogenides  
Group IVB element chalcogenides  
Group VA element chalcogenides  
Group VB element chalcogenides  
Group VIB element chalcogenides  
Group VIIB element chalcogenides  
Group VIII element chalcogenides  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(oxides, reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Pitch  
(petroleum, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Fatty acids, compounds  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(salts, reduction of metal oxide particles coated with, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT Coconut  
(shell flour, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 50-00-0D, Formaldehyde, polymers 57-13-6D, Urea, polymers 75-01-4D, polymers 100-42-5D, polymers 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-07-0, Polypropylene  
RL: USES (Uses)  
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 9005-25-8, Starch, reactions  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 124-38-9, Carbon dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 7727-37-9, Nitrogen,

uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(controlled atmospheric, carbonization of metal oxide-organic compound mixts. in,

for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 9004-34-6

RL: USES (Uses)

(pulp, carbonization of mixts. containing metal oxides and, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, reactions 1305-78-8, Calcia, reactions 1309-48-4, Magnesia, reactions 1313-99-1, Nickel oxide, reactions 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, reactions 1314-23-4, Zirconia, reactions 1327-33-9, Antimony oxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide 1332-37-2, Iron oxide, reactions 1344-28-1, Alumina, reactions 1344-70-3, Copper oxide 11098-99-0, Molybdenum oxide 11099-11-9, Vanadium oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11118-57-3, Chromium oxide 12024-21-4, Gallium oxide 13463-67-7, Titania, reactions 20667-12-3, Silver oxide  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(reduction of, in carbonization of mixts. with organic compds., for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

IT 7732-18-5

RL: USES (Uses)

(steam, controlled atmospheric, carbonization of metal oxide-organic compound

mixts. in, for metal-containing porous carbonaceous materials, for absorbents and catalysts and electromagnetic shields)

L16 ANSWER 59 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1960:13625 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 54:13625

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 54:2731f-g

TITLE: Dispersion of inorganic colloids in fuel oils

INVENTOR(S): Cliffe, John O.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): "Shell" Research Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: Unavailable

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
	DE 957592		19570207	DE 1954-S40177	19540727
AB	<u>Hydrogels</u> of inorg. colloids are mixed with fuel oils of high ash content to be used in gas turbines, etc. After mixing at 20-100°, H2O is removed, e.g. by evaporation, and the mixture is treated mech. <u>Hydrogels</u> of SiO2 and of oxides, hydroxides, carbonates of Mg, Zn, Al, and alkaline earth metals are used. Mixing is carried out in the presence of surface-active agents, e.g. alkylamines.				
IT	Colloids ( <u>hydrogels</u> , dispersion in fuel oil)				
IT	546-93-0, Magnesium carbonate 1309-42-8, Magnesium hydroxide 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide <u>1314-13-2</u> , Zinc oxide <u>1344-28-1</u> , Aluminum oxide 3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate <u>7631-86-9</u> , Silica 14455-29-9, Aluminum carbonate 20427-58-1, Zinc hydroxide (colloidal, dispersion in fuel oil)				

=> focus l16

PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L16

L18 59 FOCUS L16 1-

=> d L18 1-5

L18 ANSWER 1 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2005:99572 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 142:178205

TI Preparation of water-absorbent resin compositions with good deodorization, hygroscopic, fluid, separation-resistant, gel strength, and absorption properties for absorbent materials

IN Ueda, Hiroko; Wada, Katsuyuki; Nakashima, Yasuhisa

PA Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan

SO PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	WO 2005010102	A1	20050203	WO 2004-JP10896	20040723
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2004259960	A1	20050203	AU 2004-259960	20040723
	JP 2005060677	A	20050310	JP 2004-216530	20040723
	EP 1648966	A1	20060426	EP 2004-748103	20040723
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB				
	BR 2004012858	A	20061003	BR 2004-12858	20040723
	CN 1852949	A	20061025	CN 2004-80027083	20040723
	IN 2006KN00032	A	20070803	IN 2006-KN32	20060103
	US 20060189738	A1	20060824	US 2006-565324	20060120
	KR 755476	B1	20070904	KR 2006-701546	20060123
	MX 2006PA01014	A	20060801	MX 2006-PA1014	20060125
PRAI	JP 2003-280373	A	20030725		
	WO 2004-JP10896	W	20040723		

RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2002:607691 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 137:141567

TI Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step

IN Tagawa, Daisuke; Fujita, Masahisa; Mukoda, Shingo

PA Sanyo Chemical Industries, Ltd., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese



FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 2002226599	A	20020814	JP 2001-28395	20010205
PRAI	JP 2001-28395		20010205		

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 2007:31359 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 146:123095

TI Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

IN Carnahan, Michael A.; Clark, Jeffrey A.; Grinstaff, Mark W.; Stockman, Kenneth E.

PA Hyperbranch Medical Technology, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 403pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	WO 2007005249	A2	20070111	WO 2006-US23723	20060619
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
PRAI	US 2005-694944P	P	20050629		

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1991:123826 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 114:123826

TI Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

IN Anderson, Mark

PA American Colloid Co., USA

SO U.S., 14 pp. Cont.-in-part of U.S. 4,677,174.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

FAN.CNT 12

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 4954562	A	19900904	US 1989-303815	19890130
	US 4677174	A	19870630	US 1986-854000	19860421
	US 4755562	A	19880705	US 1986-872654	19860610
	US 4794140	A	19881227	US 1987-126403	19871130
	IN 175853	A1	19950930	IN 1988-DE691	19880810
PRAI	US 1980-67233	A2	19800625		
	US 1986-854000	A2	19860421		
	US 1986-872654	A2	19860610		
	US 1986-816290	A3	19860106		

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

AN 1990:596446 CAPLUS Full-text

DN 113:196446  
 TI UV and IR absorbents for glasses  
 IN Seki, Ichiro; Isa, Isao  
 PA Japan Carlit Co., Ltd., Japan  
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.  
 CODEN: JKXXAF  
 DT Patent  
 LA Japanese  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	JP 02075683	A	19900315	JP 1988-227437	19880913
PRAI	JP 1988-227437		19880913		

=> d 2-5 hit

L18 ANSWER 2 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step

AB The process involves mixing (A) water-containing gels of polymers (prepared and undried) with (B) inorg. fine particles and (C) surfactants, followed with drying and optionally granulating and surface-crosslinking with (D) crosslinking agents. The water-absorbing resins are useful for disposable diapers, soil improvers, etc. Thus, a water-containing gel of Na acrylate-acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer (reaction ratio 76.7:23:0.3) was extruded, cut, mixed with 2% (on gel solid) of an aqueous dispersion containing talc (Crown Talc P) and polyethylene glycol distearate (Emulmin 862), laminated, dried at 140° and 2.0 m/s, and crushed to give powders showing excellent absorption of physiol. saline solution

ST water absorbing resin manuf high drying speed; inorg fine particle water absorbing resin manuf; surfactant addn water absorbing resin manuf; acrylic polymer water absorber manuf drying

IT Surfactants

(anionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Absorbents

Drying

(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)

IT Mineral wool

(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Asbestos

Carbon black, uses

Carbonates, uses

Chalk

Clays, uses

Glass fibers, uses

Lime (chemical)

Mica-group minerals, uses

Silicates, uses

Zeolites (synthetic), uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Balloons

Microspheres

(microballoons; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high

efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT Surfactants  
(nonionic; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT 7789-75-5, Calcium fluoride, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(activated; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT 30280-72-9P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide) copolymer  
76774-22-6P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebis(acrylamide)-sodium acrylate copolymer  
RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step)

IT 1309-48-4, Magnesia, uses 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses 1317-33-5, Molybdenum disulfide, uses 1319-46-6, White lead 1338-39-2, Ionet S 20 1344-28-1, Alumina, uses 7631-86-9, Silica, uses 7727-43-7, Barium sulfate 9005-08-7, Emulmin 862 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 10257-55-3, Calcium sulfite 13463-67-7, Titania, uses 14807-96-6, Crown Talc P, uses 33939-64-9, Beaulight LCA  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT 13397-26-7, Calcite, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(powdered; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

IT 471-34-1, Calcium carbonate, uses  
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(whiting; manufacture of water-absorbing resins having high efficiency in drying step by addition of)

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles

AB One aspect of the present invention relates to compns. comprising polymers and nanoparticles that form hydrogels useful as lens replacement materials, lens substitute materials, corneal inlays, and intraocular lenses. The hydrogels of the invention can be formed using a polyacrylate, silicone, or dendritic macromol. In certain instances, the hydrogels of the invention comprise nanoparticles ranging in diameter from about 0.1 nm to about 100 nm. The nanoparticles are generally dispersed throughout the hydrogel and may be covalently or noncovalently crosslinked. The nanoparticles may be made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. In certain instances, the nanoparticles comprise a ceramic core coated with a layer of silica. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a method of forming a lens composition comprising treating a mixture of a polymerizable dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles with a polymerization agent. Another aspect of the present invention relates to a nanoparticle comprising a core coated with a layer of silica. In certain instances, the core is made of a metal, metal oxide, or ceramic. Another aspect of the invention relates to a kit for forming a lens comprising a polymerizable dendrimeric compound, nanoparticles, and a system for delivering the dendrimeric compound and nanoparticles to the lens bag of a patient.

IT Human

Intraocular lenses  
 Lenses  
 Nanoparticles  
   (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Dendrimers  
 Polysiloxanes, uses  
 Polyurethanes, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
   (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics  
   (endocapsular lens; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Styrene-butadiene rubber, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
   (hydrogenated, block, triblock; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Ceramics  
   (nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Metals, uses  
 Oxides (inorganic), uses  
 Proteins  
 Sulfides, uses  
 Zeolites (synthetic), uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
   (nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT Hydrogels  
   (non-reversible; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 2035-75-8P, Adipic anhydride 30424-64-7DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated  
 91990-68-0P 338425-95-9P 338425-97-1P 338425-99-3P 374107-84-3P  
 374107-85-4P 374107-86-5P 374107-89-8P 377073-42-2P 377073-43-3P,  
 2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester  
 377073-46-6DP, benzylidene acetal-terminated 377073-46-6P  
 436803-73-5P, 2-(cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol)succinic acid mono ester  
 anhydride, preparation 436803-74-6P 436803-75-7P 455281-37-5P  
 455281-38-6P 455281-39-7P 455281-40-0P 455281-41-1P 455281-42-2P  
 455281-43-3P 455281-62-6P, preparation 455281-63-7P, preparation  
 455281-65-9P 455281-66-0P 455281-67-1P 457068-63-2P 457068-64-3P  
 474251-89-3P 474251-91-7P, preparation 474251-93-9P 474251-95-1P  
 474251-98-4P 651332-49-9P 686774-58-3DP, benzylidene-protected  
 686774-58-3P 686774-65-2P 686774-74-3P 686774-77-6P 686774-81-2DP,  
 benzylidene acetal-terminated 686774-81-2P 686774-83-4P 686774-85-6P  
 686774-87-8P 686774-89-0P 686774-91-4P 686774-94-7P 686775-00-8P  
 686775-02-0P 686775-04-2P 686775-14-4P 686775-18-8P 686775-20-2P  
 686775-41-7P 686776-70-5P 686776-71-6P 686776-73-8P 686776-74-9P  
 686776-75-0P 686776-76-1P 686776-77-2P 686776-78-3P 686776-80-7P  
 686776-83-0P 686776-84-1P 686776-85-2DP, deprotected 686776-85-2P  
 688007-35-4P 688007-36-5P 880160-56-5P 880160-57-6P 880160-58-7P  
 880343-37-3P 918550-40-0P 918550-41-1P  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); RCT (Reactant); PREP (Preparation); RACT  
 (Reactant or reagent)  
   (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 918550-36-4 918550-37-5 918550-38-6 918550-39-7  
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
 use); USES (Uses)  
   (dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 97-67-6, L-Malic acid 110-15-6, Succinic acid, reactions 124-04-9,  
 Adipic acid, reactions 405-39-0 513-42-8, 2-Methyl-2-propen-1-ol

538-75-0, DCC 544-63-8, Myristic acid, reactions 598-72-1,  
2-Bromopropionic acid 920-46-7, Methacryloyl chloride 4141-19-9,  
cis-1,3-O-Benzylidene glycerol 6066-82-6, N-Hydroxy succinimide  
14690-00-7 58479-61-1, tert-Butylchlorodiphenylsilane 91944-64-8  
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol 9011-14-7, Polymethylmethacrylate  
233682-93-4, 2-Hydroxyethyl methacrylate-6-hydroxyhexyl methacrylate  
copolymer

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing nanoparticles)

IT 1305-78-8, Calcium oxide, uses 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses  
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 1314-23-4, Zirconium dioxide, uses  
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses 7440-44-0, Carbon, uses  
7440-57-5, Gold, uses 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses  
7782-40-3, Diamond, uses 13463-67-7, Titanium dioxide, uses  
20667-12-3, Silver oxide

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(nanoparticles; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels containing  
nanoparticles)

IT 694491-73-1D, hydrogenated, block, triblock

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(styrene-butadiene rubber; dendritic-polymer-based hydrogels  
containing nanoparticles)

L18 ANSWER 4 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI Water-absorbent acrylic resins and their preparation

AB The title solid resins are prepared by mixing 70-100% neutralized acrylic  
acid, 0.001-5% inert and H2O-insol. metal oxide, H2O-soluble or -miscible  
polyvinyl monomers >30%, H2O and polymerizing the mixture, and utilizing the  
heat of reaction to evaporate H2O to <15%. The incorporation of the metal  
oxide improves water absorption and water retention, and the absorbents  
maintain a dry feel after significant H2O absorption. A mixture of acrylic  
acid 48.01, TiO2 2.00, KOH 16.31, K2CO3 11.82, N,N-methylenebisacrylamide  
0.02, azo polymerization initiators 0.36, (NH4)2S2O8 0.20, H2O 21.28% was  
initiated with a Na2S2O3-(NH4)2S2O8 mixture and cured in a 10 mm layer with  
exotherm to 120°, giving, after 30 min curing, a dry solid with H2O content  
1%.

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT Absorbents

(for water, acrylic polymers containing water-insol. metal oxides as)

IT Acrylic polymers, preparation

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

IT 1304-28-5, Barium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1304-56-9, Beryllium  
oxide 1304-76-3, Bismuth oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1305-78-8,  
Calcium oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1306-19-0, Cadmium oxide, uses and  
miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, uses and miscellaneous  
1309-64-4, Antimony trioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-13-2,  
Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1314-23-4, Zirconium oxide, uses and  
miscellaneous 1314-60-9, Antimony pentoxide 1332-29-2, Tin oxide  
1332-37-2, Iron oxide, uses and miscellaneous 1335-25-7, Lead oxide  
1344-28-1, Aluminum oxide, uses and miscellaneous 7446-08-4,  
Selenium dioxide 7631-86-9, Silicon dioxide, uses and  
miscellaneous 7787-59-9, Bismuth oxychloride 11099-11-9, Vanadium  
oxide 11104-61-3, Cobalt oxide 11129-18-3, Cerium oxide 11137-98-7,  
Aluminum magnesium oxide 12032-30-3, Magnesium titanium oxide  
12049-50-2, Calcium titanium oxide 12789-64-9, Iron titanium oxide

13463-67-7, Titanium oxide (TiO<sub>2</sub>), uses and miscellaneous 37275-76-6,  
Aluminum zinc oxide 53027-24-0, Aluminum beryllium oxide  
RL: USES (Uses)

(acrylic polymer water absorbents containing)

IT 106-89-8D, reaction products with hexamethylenediamine and dimethylamine  
124-09-4D, 1,6-Hexanediamine, reaction products with dimethylamine and  
epichlorohydrin 124-40-3D, Dimethylamine, reaction products with  
hexamethylenediamine and epichlorohydrin 9002-98-6D, quaternized  
RL: USES (Uses)

(acrylic polymer water absorbents surface treated with)

IT 86416-97-9P

RL: PREP (Preparation)

(preparation of, containing metal oxides, as absorbents for water)

L18 ANSWER 5 OF 59 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

TI UV and IR absorbents for glasses

AB The UV and IR absorbents are prepared by dispersing 0.01-1 µm white or light-  
colored metal oxide particles into polymer-containing solns. The UV absorbent  
is selected from ZnO and TiO<sub>2</sub>, and the IR absorbent is selected from MgO,  
SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, ZrO<sub>2</sub>, CeO<sub>2</sub>, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, La<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Nd<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, and Y<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. The absorbents are  
sprayed on glasses and dried. A typical UV-IR absorbent comprises ZnO 5, GeO<sub>2</sub>  
3, ZrO<sub>2</sub> 2, water 85, and poly(vinyl acetate) 5%.

IT Alkyd resins

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for  
glasses)

IT Absorbents

(for IR and UV, metal oxide particle-based, for glasses)

IT 1306-38-3, Cerium dioxide, uses and miscellaneous 1309-48-4, Magnesia,  
uses and miscellaneous 1312-81-8, Lanthanum sesquioxide 1313-97-9,  
Neodymium sesquioxide 1314-23-4, Zirconia, uses and miscellaneous  
1314-36-9, Yttria, uses and miscellaneous 1344-28-1, Alumina,  
uses and miscellaneous 7631-86-9, Silica, uses and miscellaneous  
9003-20-7, Polyvinyl acetate

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses and miscellaneous 71-43-2, Benzene, uses and  
miscellaneous 108-88-3, Toluene, uses and miscellaneous 110-54-3,  
n-Hexane, uses and miscellaneous 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol)  
9003-53-6, Polystyrene

RL: USES (Uses)

(IR and UV absorbents containing, metal oxide particles in, for  
glasses)

IT 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses and miscellaneous 13463-67-7,  
Titania, uses and miscellaneous

RL: USES (Uses)

(UV absorbents containing powdered, for glasses)

=> file reg

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

FULL ESTIMATED COST

241.18

255.76

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE

TOTAL

ENTRY

SESSION

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

-22.40

-23.20

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:49:28 ON 09 APR 2008

USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.

PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.  
COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 American Chemical Society (ACS)  
CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

Property values tagged with IC are from the ZIC/VINITI data file  
provided by InfoChem.

STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES: 8 APR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1012980-81-2  
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES: 8 APR 2008 HIGHEST RN 1012980-81-2

New CAS Information Use Policies, enter HELP USAGETERMS for details.

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH January 9, 2008.

Please note that search-term pricing does apply when  
conducting SmartSELECT searches.

REGISTRY includes numerically searchable data for experimental and  
predicted properties as well as tags indicating availability of  
experimental property data in the original document. For information  
on property searching in REGISTRY, refer to:

<http://www.cas.org/support/stngen/stndoc/properties.html>

=> e sanwet 3900

NUMBER OF TERMS TO DISPLAY IS OUT OF RANGE

The total number of terms displayed in a single EXPAND command  
must be in the range 5-25.

=> e sanwet 3900/cn

E85	1	SANWET 1000/CN
E86	1	SANWET 3746-1/CN
E87	0 -->	SANWET 3900/CN
E88	1	SANWET CM 5000MSP/CN
E89	1	SANWET COS 915/CN
E90	1	SANWET G 1/CN
E91	1	SANWET I 1000/CN
E92	1	SANWET IM 1000/CN
E93	1	SANWET IM 1000MPS/CN
E94	1	SANWET IM 1000SP/CN
E95	1	SANWET IM 100MPS/CN
E96	1	SANWET IM 1500/CN

=> e sanwet

E97	1	SANWAPHYLLIN/BI
E98	19	SANWAX/BI
E99	38 -->	SANWET/BI
E100	1	SANY/BI
E101	1	SANYA/BI
E102	1	SANYARD/BI
E103	16	SANYL/BI
E104	1	SANYLEN/BI
E105	5	SANYLENE/BI
E106	101	SANYO/BI
E107	4	SANYOENSE/BI
E108	1	SANYOL/BI

=> e sanwet IM 3900/cn

E109	1	SANWET IM 300MPS/CN
E110	1	SANWET IM 3500/CN

E111 1 --> SANWET IM 3900/CN  
E112 1 SANWET IM 3900G/CN  
E113 1 SANWET IM 3900P/CN  
E114 1 SANWET IM 4500/CN  
E115 1 SANWET IM 4510/CN  
E116 1 SANWET IM 5000/CN  
E117 1 SANWET IM 50000/CN  
E118 1 SANWET IM 50005/CN  
E119 1 SANWET IM 5000D/CN  
E120 1 SANWET IM 5000G/CN

=> s e111-e113

1 "SANWET IM 3900"/CN  
1 "SANWET IM 3900G"/CN  
1 "SANWET IM 3900P"/CN  
L19 3 ("SANWET IM 3900"/CN OR "SANWET IM 3900G"/CN OR "SANWET IM 3900P"/CN)

=> d 1-3

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
RN 172777-90-1 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 1996  
CN Sanwet IM 3900G (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
ENTE A hydrophilic powdered polymer; a crosslinked sodium polyacrylate (Sanyo Chemical)  
MF Unspecified  
CI PMS, MAN  
PCT Manual registration  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
RN 169313-67-1 REGISTRY  
ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1995  
CN Sanwet IM 3900P (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
ENTE A superabsorbent polymer (Hoechst Celanese)  
MF Unspecified  
CI PMS, MAN  
PCT Manual registration  
SR CA  
LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

MF Unspecified  
CI PMS, MAN  
PCT Manual registration  
SR CA



LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPAT2, USPATFULL

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

=> d 1-3 all

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 172777-90-1 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 31 Jan 1996

CN Sanwet IM 3900G (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ENTE A hydrophilic powdered polymer; a crosslinked sodium polyacrylate (Sanyo Chemical)

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, MAN

PCT Manual registration

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: USES (Uses)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

3 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 126:144681 CA Full-text

TI Preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature

IN Bleys, Gerhard J.; Gerber, Dirk; Neyens, Vivane G. J.

PA Imperial Chemical Industries Plc, UK

SO U.S., 8 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 478,078, abandoned.

CODEN: USXXAM

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08G008-32

ICS C08G008-10

NCL 521109100

CC 35-5 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 5591779	A	19970107	US 1995-560858	19951120
	CN 1164243	A	19971105	CN 1995-196380	19951023
	CN 1097066	B	20021225		
	EP 894814	A1	19990203	EP 1998-113472	19951023
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	TW 384294	B	20000311	TW 1995-84111354	19951027
	US 5849850	A	19981215	US 1996-696411	19960813
	US 6271277	B1	20010807	US 1998-211586	19981214
	AU 9917379	A	19990429	AU 1999-17379	19990218
	AU 720116	B2	20000525		
	CZ 287880	B6	20010314	CZ 1999-3695	19991018
	JP 2005113155	A	20050428	JP 2005-3455	20050111
PRAI	EP 1994-203401		19941122		
	EP 1995-201245		19950512		
	US 1995-463588		19950605		

US 1995-478078 19950607  
 AU 1995-38063 19951023  
 EP 1995-935958 19951023  
 JP 1996-516483 19951023  
 US 1995-560858 19951120  
 US 1996-696411 19960813

- AB Title foams are prepd. by reacting a prepolymer (NCO value 3-15 wt.%, 10-50°) which is the reaction product of excess polyisocyanate and a polyether polyol or a mixture of such polyols having an average nominal hydroxyl functionality of 2-6, an average hydroxyl equivalent weight of 500-5000 and an oxyethylene content of ≥50% by weight, with water (15-500 parts per 100 parts prepolymer, water temperature is 10-50° higher than the temperature of the prepolymer), preferably in the presence of a superabsorbent polymer. Thus, a 100 parts prepolymer at 22° [prepared from 70 parts triol-initiated polyether (77% oxyethylene) and 30 parts MDI] containing 15 parts polyacrylamide-based superabsorbent was reacted with 70 parts water at 45° containing 0.8% Synperonic L 64 to give a foam having core d. 96 kg/m<sup>3</sup> and maximum absorption of 0.9% NaCl 1470 g/dm<sup>3</sup>.
- ST polyether polyurethane flexible hydrophilic foam prepn; polyacrylamide superabsorbent flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foam; water temp polyurethane flexible foam prepn
- IT Polyurethanes, preparation  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (polyether-; preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)
- IT Superabsorbents  
 (preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)
- IT 101-68-8DP, polymers with polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene triols 9003-11-6DP, Polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer, triol derivs., polymers with MDI  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)
- IT 79-06-1D, 2-Propenamide, polymers, uses 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate 107709-25-1, Sanwet IM 7000 172777-90-1, Sanwet IM 3900G  
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)  
 (superabsorbent; preparation of flexible hydrophilic polyurethane foams using water at higher temperature)

## REFERENCE 2

AN 125:88214 CA Full-text  
 TI Process for making hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams  
 IN Bleys, Gerhard Jozef; Gerber, Dirk; Neyens, Viviane Gertrude Johanna  
 PA Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, UK  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C08G018-48  
 ICS G08G018-10  
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	WO 9616099	A1	19960530	WO 1995-EP4144	19951023

W: AU, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, FI, HU, JP, KR, MX, NO, PL, RO, SI  
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

CA 2203516	A1	19960530	CA 1995-2203516	19951023
AU 9538063	A	19960617	AU 1995-38063	19951023
AU 701887	B2	19990211		
EP 793681	A1	19970910	EP 1995-935958	19951023
EP 793681	B1	19990721		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
BR 9509743	A	19971021	BR 1995-9743	19951023
CN 1164243	A	19971105	CN 1995-196380	19951023
CN 1097066	B	20021225		
HU 76982	A2	19980128	HU 1997-1758	19951023
HU 216283	B	19990628		
JP 10509473	T	19980914	JP 1996-516483	19951023
JP 3761575	B2	20060329		
EP 894814	A1	19990203	EP 1998-113472	19951023
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
AT 182341	T	19990815	AT 1995-935958	19951023
ES 2135774	T3	19991101	ES 1995-935958	19951023
CZ 287677	B6	20010117	CZ 1997-1524	19951023
PL 181727	B1	20010928	PL 1995-320365	19951023
RO 120139	B1	20050930	RO 1997-929	19951023
TW 384294	B	20000311	TW 1995-84111354	19951027
FI 9702171	A	19970521	FI 1997-2171	19970521
FI 116224	B1	20051014		
NO 9702322	A	19970721	NO 1997-2322	19970521
NO 312517	B1	20020521		
BG 63344	B1	20011031	BG 1997-101604	19970611
HK 1002660	A1	20031003	HK 1998-101261	19980218
AU 9917379	A	19990429	AU 1999-17379	19990218
AU 720116	B2	20000525		
CZ 287880	B6	20010314	CZ 1999-3695	19991018
CN 1439660	A	20030903	CN 2002-105528	20020412
JP 2005113155	A	20050428	JP 2005-3455	20050111

PRAI EP 1994-203401 19941122  
 EP 1995-201245 19950512  
 AU 1995-38063 19951023  
 EP 1995-935958 19951023  
 JP 1996-516483 19951023  
 WO 1995-EP4144 19951023

AB A flexible foam is prepd. by reacting a prepolymer having an NCO value of 3-15% by weight, which is obtained by reacting excess polyisocyanate with a polyether polyol or a mixture of such polyols, said polyol or mixture having an average nominal OH functionality of 2-6, an average OH equivalent weight of 500-5000, and an oxyethylene content of  $\geq 50\%$  by weight, with water, the amount of water being 15-500 parts per 100 parts of the prepolymer, at the start of the reaction the temperature of the prepolymer being 10-50° and the temperature of the water being 10-50° higher than the temperature of the prepolymer. The process is especially effective when the prepolymer reacts with water in the presence of a superabsorbent polymer.

ST hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foam; superabsorbent polymer polyurethane foam

IT Absorbents

(preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers)

IT Urethane polymers, preparation

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation)  
 (polyoxyalkylene-, cellular; preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers)

IT 9003-04-7, Sodium polyacrylate

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(crosslinked; preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers)

IT 101-68-8DP, MDI, polymers with polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene triols 9003-11-6DP, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer, triol-initiated, polymers with MDI

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation) (preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams)

IT 9003-05-8D, Polyacrylamide, hydrolyzed 107709-25-1, Sodium acrylate-starch graft copolymer 172777-90-1, Sanwet IM 3900G

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(preparation of hydrophilic flexible polyurethane foams in presence of superabsorbent polymers)

### REFERENCE 3

AN 124:89483 CA Full-text

TI Dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers

IN Klotzsche, Helmut; Rimmel, Gustav; Riegel, Ulrich; Stueven, Uwe

PA Cassella AG, Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 9 pp.

CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM C08J003-00

ICS C08J003-12; C08L033-02; C09K003-22; B01J020-26; A61L015-60; H01B003-44; H01B007-28

ICA C08L051-02; C08L051-08; C08K005-01; C08K005-05; C08K005-09; C08K005-10; C08K005-20; C08K005-42; C08L083-04; C08L071-02; C09K017-00

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	DE 4414117	A1	19951026	DE 1994-4414117	19940422
	EP 679678	A2	19951102	EP 1995-104872	19950401
	EP 679678	A3	19951227		
	EP 679678	B1	20000105		
	R: BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	ES 2141271	T3	20000316	ES 1995-104872	19950401
	US 5681878	A	19971028	US 1995-424658	19950419
	FI 9501890	A	19951023	FI 1995-1890	19950420
	CA 2147545	A1	19951023	CA 1995-2147545	19950421

PRAI DE 1994-4414117 19940422

AB Additives comprising  $\geq 1$  siloxane and/or  $\geq 1$  other substance selected from fatty alcs., acids, esters, and amides, sulfated fatty amides and esters, sulfosuccinate esters, polyols, polyoxyalkylenes, alkoxyated alcs., paraffin oils, etc., are mixed with powdered hydrophilic polymers to suppress dust. The polymers are useful as absorbents for water and aqueous solns. such as blood and urine. Mixing 500 g Sanwet IM 5000 S with 0.25 g polyethylene glycol (mol. weight 300) reduced the amount of dust produced during handling.

ST absorbent polymer powder dust suppression; superabsorbent polymer powder dust suppression; siloxane dust suppression absorbent powder; polyethylene glycol dust suppression absorbent powder; acrylic acid polymer absorbent dust suppression; starch acrylic polymer absorbent dust suppression

IT Dust  
(dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as absorbents)

IT Paraffin oils

Siloxanes and Silicones, uses

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as absorbents)

IT Polymers, uses

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(powdered, hydrophilic, absorbents; dust-suppressing additives for)

IT Absorbents

(super-, dust-suppressing additives for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as)

IT 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether 577-11-7, Sodium dioctyl sulfosuccinate 9004-74-4, Polyethylene glycol monomethyl ether 9016-00-6, Dimethylsilanediol polymer, sru 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol polymer 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(dust-suppressing additive for powdered hydrophilic polymers for use as absorbents)

IT 9086-70-8 135991-38-7, Sanwet IM 5000S 163648-94-0, Sanwet IM 5000SG 172599-42-7 172777-90-1, Sanwet IM 3900G 172778-02-8, Sanwet VS 3790

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(powdered, absorbents; dust-suppressing additives for)

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 169313-67-1 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 27 Oct 1995

CN Sanwet IM 3900P (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

ENTE A superabsorbent polymer (Hoechst Celanese)

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, MAN

PCT Manual registration

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPATFULL

DT.CA Cplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: USES (Uses)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 123:259266 CA Full-text

TI Vibration-damping superabsorbent composites

IN Goldberg, Harris A.; Pickton, Josephn M.; DiBiase, Josephn J.; Ryans, William T.

PA Hoechst Celanese Corp., USA

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B32B007-04

ICS G10K011-16; F16F001-36; B32B027-24

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
------------	------	------	-----------------	------

-----	----	-----	-----	-----
-------	------	-------	-------	-------

PI EP 658419 A1 19950621 EP 1994-119669 19941213  
 R: BE, DE, FR, GB, NL  
 PRAI US 1993-169855 19931217  
 AB The composites suitable for use in construction panels or constrained-layer elements include a viscoelastic gel prepared from 99.5-92.5% water and 0.5-7.5% of a superabsorbent polymer. Preferably, the polymer is of the carboxylic acid type and optionally includes starch or cellulose.  
 ST vibration damping superabsorbent composite; starch cellulose copolymer viscoelastic composite  
 IT Viscoelastic materials  
 (gels; viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)  
 IT Vibration  
 (dampers, viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)  
 IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 25038-59-9, PET polyester, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (film; viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)  
 IT 7732-18-5, Water, uses 169313-67-1, Sanwet IM 3900P  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (viscoelastic gel; viscoelastic gel-based vibration-damping superabsorbent composites)

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 3 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN  
 RN 158191-44-7 REGISTRY  
 ED Entered STN: 12 Oct 1994  
 CN Sanwet IM 3900 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)  
 ENTE A polyacrylate hydrogel (Hoechst Celanese)  
 MF Unspecified  
 CI PMS, MAN  
 PCT Manual registration  
 SR CA  
 LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, USPAT2, USPATFULL  
 DT.CA Caplus document type: Patent  
 RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*  
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)  
 5 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

# REFERENCE 1

AN 129:68410 CA Full-text  
 TI Absorbent composition for disposable absorbent sheets  
 IN Qin, Jian; Wallajapet, Palani Raj Ramaswami  
 PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM C08J003-075  
 ICS C08L101-14; A61L015-60  
 CC 37-6 (Plastics Manufacture and Processing)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 38  
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
-----	----	-----	-----	-----

PI WO 9824832 A1 19980611 WO 1997-US21426 19971125  
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,  
DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR,  
KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ,  
PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG,  
UZ, VN, YU, ZW  
RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,  
GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,  
GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG  
US 6951895 B1 20051004 US 1996-759108 19961202  
CA 2269673 A1 19980611 CA 1997-2269673 19971125  
AU 9854542 A 19980629 AU 1998-54542 19971125  
AU 737681 B2 20010830  
EP 941274 A1 19990915 EP 1997-948474 19971125  
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE  
CN 1239487 A 19991222 CN 1997-180255 19971125  
HU 9904038 A2 20000328 HU 1999-4038 19971125  
HU 9904038 A3 20000428  
NZ 335850 A 20001124 NZ 1997-335850 19971125  
JP 2001505606 T 20010424 JP 1998-525631 19971125  
JP 4065330 B2 20080326  
BR 9714993 A 20011211 BR 1997-14993 19971125  
RU 2183648 C2 20020620 RU 1999-114009 19971125  
IL 129545 A 20040725 IL 1997-129545 19971125  
PRAI US 1996-759108 19961202  
WO 1997-US21426 19971125

AB An absorbent comprises either an acidic water-swella-  
ble, water-insol. polymer having a pKa .apprx.2-12 (such as polyacrylic acid) or a basic water-  
swella-  
ble, water-insol. polymer (such as chitosan) having a pKb .apprx.2-12  
and either a basic or an acidic second material. The absorbent composition  
has the ability to slowly absorb a large quantity of liquid, particularly  
while under an external pressure. The absorbent composition is useful in  
disposable absorbent products, such as diapers.

ST superabsorbent article blend polyacid polybase; chitosan polyacrylic acid  
blend absorbent

IT Superabsorbents  
(absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full  
swell  
capacity)

IT Polyamines  
Polyimides, uses  
Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses  
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); USES (Uses)  
(absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full  
swell  
capacity)

IT Amides, uses  
Amines, uses  
Hydroxides (inorganic)  
Imines  
Oxides (inorganic), uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full  
swell  
capacity)

IT Polyamides, uses  
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material  
use); USES (Uses)  
(poly(amino acids); absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to

slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT Imines  
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (polyimines; absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT 29299-74-9DP, Diallyldimethylammonium chloride-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer, ion-exchanged 30280-72-9P, Acrylic acid-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer 69824-22-2P, Acrylamidomethylpropanesulfonic acid-N,N'-methylenebisacrylamide copolymer  
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9012-76-4, Chitosan 158191-44-7, Sanwet IM 3900  
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

IT 1398-61-4, Chitin 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9002-98-6 9003-05-8, Poly(acrylamide) 9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9005-32-7, Alginic acid 9006-26-2, Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer 9057-06-1, Carboxymethyl starch 24991-23-9 25513-46-6, Poly(glutamic acid) 25608-40-6, Poly(aspartic acid) 26063-13-8, Poly(aspartic acid) 26099-09-2, Poly(maleic acid) 31851-82-8, Poly(N-Vinylmorpholine)  
 RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (absorbent polymer blend composition with ability to slowly reach full swell capacity)

RE.CNT 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

- (1) Fox, A; US 5578661 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (2) Medtronic Inc; WO 9115250 A 1991 CAPLUS
- (3) Procter & Gamble; WO 9522358 A 1995 CAPLUS
- (4) Procter & Gamble; WO 9615163 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (5) Procter & Gamble; WO 9615180 A 1996 CAPLUS
- (6) Procter & Gamble; WO 9617681 A 1996 CAPLUS

REFERENCE 2

AN 128:114267 CA Full-text

TI Preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging

IN Jonas, Gerd; Klimmek, Helmut; Krause, Frank; Pflueger, Klaus

PA Stockhausen G.m.b.H. und Co. K.-G., Germany

SO Ger. Offen., 22 pp.  
 CODEN: GWXXBX

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM B01J020-28  
 ICS C09K003-32; B32B007-00; B65D081-26

ICA C08L005-00; C08L023-02; C08L027-00; C08L031-00; C08L033-00; C08L051-00; C08L063-00; C08L067-02; C08L069-00; C08L079-02; C08L039-00; C08J003-24; B01J020-26

CC 17-4 (Food and Feed Chemistry)



## Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	DE 19645240	A1	19980108	DE 1996-19645240	19961102
	CA 2259476	A1	19980115	CA 1997-2259476	19970627
	WO 9801299	A1	19980115	WO 1997-EP3380	19970627
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 9734386	A	19980202	AU 1997-34386	19970627
	AU 721524	B2	20000706		
	EP 909237	A1	19990421	EP 1997-930431	19970627
	EP 909237	B1	20020612		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE, PT, FI				
	BR 9710220	A	19990810	BR 1997-10220	19970627
	CN 1228734	A	19990915	CN 1997-197551	19970627
	CN 1086633	B	20020626		
	JP 2000514007	T	20001024	JP 1998-504717	19970627
	AT 218972	T	20020615	AT 1997-930431	19970627
	ZA 9705987	A	19980130	ZA 1997-5987	19970704
	KR 2000022356	A	20000425	KR 1998-710784	19981229
	NO 9900033	A	19990305	NO 1999-33	19990105
	US 6350710	B1	20020226	US 1999-147476	19990225
	US 20020031635	A1	20020314	US 2001-961431	20010925
	US 20050074614	A1	20050407	US 2003-656179	20030908
PRAI	DE 1996-19627409		19960706		
	DE 1996-19645240		19961102		
	WO 1997-EP3380		19970627		
	US 1999-147476		19990225		
	US 2001-961431		20010925		
AB	Superabsorbent polymers are used in food packaging linings to absorb liqs., depress microorganism growth, and prevent migration of soluble components into the food. Novel and com. polymers are evaluated for their suitability for use based on a quotient derived from factors that include retention (the so-called "teabag test"), absorption against pressure, and the amount of soluble components. Acrylate polymers with appropriate quotient values were further cross-linked to enhance suitability for food use and superiority to com. starch-polyacrylate and cross-linked polyacrylate superabsorbers was demonstrated.				
ST	food packaging superabsorbent lining polyacrylate				
IT	Textiles				
	(container containing absorbent; preparation and use of superabsorbent linings				
	for food packaging)				
IT	Vinyl compounds, biological studies				
	RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(polymers; preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)				
IT	Food packaging materials				
	Superabsorbents				
	(preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)				
IT	Acrylic polymers, biological studies				
	RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP				

(Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)  
 IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (container containing absorbent; preparation and use of superabsorbent  
 linings  
 for food packaging)  
 IT 51838-34-7P 139130-01-1P 201601-24-3P 201601-25-4P 201601-26-5P  
 201601-27-6P 201601-28-7P 201601-29-8P 201601-30-1P  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP  
 (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)  
 (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)  
 IT 9003-01-4D, crosslinked 9086-70-8, Sanwet IM 1000 30280-72-9  
 135991-38-7, Sanwet IM 5000S 158191-44-7, Sanwet IM 3900 201749-78-2,  
 Salsorb 90P  
 RL: FFD (Food or feed use); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study);  
 USES (Uses)  
 (preparation and use of superabsorbent linings for food packaging)

# REFERENCE 3

AN 126:119121 CA Full-text  
 TI Coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates  
 in an electric field  
 IN Morris, Marion C.; Bomber, Robert R.; Chen, Franklin M. C.; Wideman,  
 Ronald H.  
 PA Kimberly-Clark Corporation, USA  
 SO U.S., 18 pp., Division of U.S. Ser. No. 303,994.  
 CODEN: USXXAM  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM B32B027-00  
 NCL 428286000  
 CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	---	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 5585170	A	19961217	US 1995-485950	19950607
PRAI	US 1994-303994	19940909			
AB	In the manuf. of disposable absorbent products, powders contg. superabsorbents (such as hydrogel-forming polymers) and(or) adhesives which are responsive to an elec. field are coated on substrates by contacting the substrates with the powders while an elec. field is generated in the space between the powder delivery means and the substrate.				
ST	elec field coating process powder; hydrogel polymer powder coating process; adhesive powder coating process; superabsorbent polymer powder coating process; disposable absorbent product manuf				
IT	Epoxy resins, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (amine-crosslinked; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)				
IT	Styrene-butadiene rubber, processes RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process) (block, triblock, adhesive; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)				
IT	Adhesives Disposable diapers				

Electric field  
Superabsorbents

(coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT Polyurethanes, processes

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
(moisture-curable; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT Coating process

(powder; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT 106107-54-4 694491-73-1

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
(styrene-butadiene rubber, block, triblock, adhesive; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

IT 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, crosslinked polymers, sodium salts, processes  
9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-69-5, Pectins 9002-18-0, Agar 9002-89-5,  
Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-47-8,  
Poly(vinylpyridine) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose 9004-64-2,  
Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9006-26-2, Ethylene-maleic anhydride copolymer  
28517-76-2, Poly(vinylmorpholinone) 158191-44-7, Sanwet IM 3900  
186100-45-8, Drytech 2024 186100-54-9, Sharpei

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PROC (Process)  
(superabsorbent; coating substrates with superabsorbent and adhesive powders on substrates in an elec. field in manufacture of disposable absorbent products)

#### REFERENCE 4

AN 125:284997 CA Full-text

TI Liquid absorbent liner material based on polymeric fibers for personal care articles

IN Weber, Mary Eva Garvie; Gryskiewicz, Stanley Michael; Mayberry, Pamela Jean; Davis, James Arthur; Morman, Michael Tod; Meitner, Gary Howard; Collier, Leslie Warren, IV; Kollin, Nancy Donaldson; Cole, Douglas Bryan

PA Kimberly-Clark Corp., USA

SO S. African, 39 pp.

CODEN: SFXXAB

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61F

ICS A41B; B32B

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 38

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	ZA 9410022	A	19950824	ZA 1994-10022	19941215
	EP 734238	A1	19961002	EP 1995-905382	19941216
	EP 734238	B1	20010919		
	R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, SE				
	CN 1515236	A	20040728	CN 2002-200215619019941216	
	US 6221460	B1	20010424	US 1995-527284	19950912
PRAI	US 1993-169449		19931217		
	WO 1994-US14402		19941216		

AB A liq. absorbing liner material comprises a facing layer and a support layer, said facing layer being joined to said support layer by a plurality of spaced-apart bonds forming peaks; peaks are being spaced from one another by channels, and a liquid absorbing material is disposed within said peaks for receiving liqs. The liquid absorbing liner material was prepared comprising a facing layer, i.e. a web material made of fibers having a polyethylene sheath surrounding a polyester core, and a backing layer, made of polyethylene sheath/polypropylene core bicomponent fibers. The liquid absorbent material used to fill the samples were made from webs having varying fiber compns., e.g. 60% 3.0d polyethylene/polyethylene terephthalate (PE/PET), 35% 1.8d PE/PET, and 5% polyethylene/polypropylene.

ST polymer fiber medical liq absorbent liner

IT Zeolites, biological studies  
 RL: PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (Abscents 5000; odor reducing agent, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies  
 Polypropene fibers, biological studies  
 Rayon, biological studies  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (blends with polyethylene fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Pulp, cellulose  
 (fluffed, composites containing Sanwet IM 3900 and; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Medical goods  
 (absorbents, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Medical goods  
 (bandages, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (di-Me, ethoxylated, Y 12488; fibers treated with ; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Diapers  
 (disposable, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Polyolefin fibers  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ethylene, blends with polyethylene fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT Medical goods  
 (sanitary napkins, liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 158191-44-7, IM 3900  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (composites containing wood pulp fluff and; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 182761-40-6, Arosurf PA 727  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (fibers treated with; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fibers, blends with polyester or rayon fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, biological studies  
 RL: DEV (Device component use); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (fibers, blends with polyethylene fibers; liquid absorbent liner materials based on polymeric fibers for personal care products)

REFERENCE 5

AN 121:207840 CA Full-text  
 TI Binding particles to fibers by hydrogen bonding  
 IN Hansen, Michael R.; Young, Richard H.  
 PA Weyerhaeuser Co., USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 112 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM B32B005-16  
 ICS A61F013-15; B27N003-00  
 CC 43-1 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 38  
 FAN.CNT 6

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9404351	A1	19940303	WO 1993-US7780	19930816
	W: AU, BR, CA, JP, KR, NZ				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5308896	A	19940503	US 1992-931284	19920817
	US 5589256	A	19961231	US 1992-931279	19920817
	CA 2140264	A1	19940303	CA 1993-2140264	19930816
	CA 2140264	C	20050913		
	AU 9350198	A	19940315	AU 1993-50198	19930816
	EP 655970	A1	19950607	EP 1993-920179	19930816
	EP 655970	B1	20021009		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 08500270	T	19960116	JP 1994-506513	19930816
	JP 3497166	B2	20040216		
	BR 9306920	A	19990112	BR 1993-6920	19930816
	EP 1217120	A1	20020626	EP 2002-6487	19930816
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	EP 1219744	A1	20020703	EP 2002-7034	19930816
	EP 1219744	B1	20041020		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE				
	AT 225708	T	20021015	AT 1993-920179	19930816
	ES 2181693	T3	20030301	ES 1993-920180	19930816
	ES 2182830	T3	20030316	ES 1993-920179	19930816
	AT 280264	T	20041115	AT 2002-7034	19930816
	ES 2230413	T3	20050501	ES 2002-7034	19930816
	US 5447977	A	19950905	US 1993-153819	19931115
	US 5609727	A	19970311	US 1994-193301	19940207
	US 5614570	A	19970325	US 1995-416338	19950404
	US 20020025435	A1	20020228	US 1998-35636	19980304
	US 6391453	B2	20020521		
	US 6521339	B1	20030218	US 2000-574633	20000518
	US 6596103	B1	20030722	US 2000-704328	20001101

	US 20010021453	A1	20010913	US 2001-842615	20010426
	US 20020164375	A1	20021107	US 2002-100858	20020318
	US 6627249	B2	20030930		
	US 20030201051	A1	20031030	US 2003-434507	20030507
	US 7018490	B2	20060328		
PRAI	US 1992-931059		19920817		
	US 1992-931213		19920817		
	US 1992-931277		19920817		
	US 1992-931278		19920817		
	US 1992-931279		19920817		
	US 1992-931284		19920817		
	EP 1993-920179		19930816		
	EP 1993-920180		19930816		
	WO 1993-US7780		19930816		
	US 1993-107467		19930817		
	US 1993-107469		19930817		
	US 1993-108217		19930817		
	US 1993-108218		19930817		
	US 1993-108219		19930817		
	US 1993-153819		19931115		
	US 1994-181494		19940112		
	US 1995-486686		19950607		
	US 1996-675803		19960705		
	US 1997-791335		19970131		
	US 1998-35636		19980304		
	US 1999-455080		19991206		
	US 2000-704328		20001101		
AB	Particles contg. groups capable of hydrogen bonding or coordinate covalent bonding are bonded to fibers containing groups capable of hydrogen bonding by using a binder containing groups capable of hydrogen bonding or coordinate covalent bonding, giving products which are easily densified. An aqueous solution of a polycaprolactone diol was sprayed onto superabsorbent acrylate-starch graft copolymer particles as the particles were added to air-entrained bleached kraft pulp fibers in a mixer, giving good bonding of particles to the fibers.				
ST	hydrogen bonding superabsorbent particle fiber; polycaprolactone hydrogen bonding particle fiber; acrylate starch superabsorbent particle binding; pulp fiber binding superabsorbent particle; cellulose superabsorbent particle hydrogen bonding; absorbent particle hydrogen bonding particle				
IT	Particles				
	(absorbent, binding of fibers to, hydrogen bonding for)				
IT	Fibers				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(binding of particles to, by hydrogen bonding)				
IT	Pulp, cellulose				
	(fibers, binding of particles to, compds. for hydrogen bonding in)				
IT	Binding materials				
	(hydrogen bond-forming, for absorbent particles with fibers)				
IT	Hydrogen bond				
	(in binding of absorbent particles to fibers)				
IT	Absorbents				
	(particles, binding of fibers to, hydrogen bonding for)				
IT	Polyolefin fibers				
	RL: USES (Uses)				
	(ethylene, binding of absorbent particles to, by hydrogen bonding with binders)				
IT	62-76-0, Sodium oxalate 139-33-3, Disodium ethylenediamine tetraacetate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, miscellaneous 7632-50-0, Ammonium citrate 10043-01-3, Aluminum sulfate 158191-36-7, Favor 800 158191-44-7, IM 3900				

RL: USES (Uses)  
 (absorbent particles, binding of fibers to, by hydrogen bonding)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers with starch 9005-25-8D, Starch, acrylate-grafted  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (absorbent particles, binding of fibers to, hydrogen bonding for)

IT 56-40-6, Glycine, uses 56-81-5, Glycerin, uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses 63-42-3, Lactose 65-49-6, p-Aminosalicylic acid 107-35-7, Taurine 9002-98-6, Polyethylenimine 9003-01-4, Poly(acrylic acid) 9003-11-6, Polyethylene glycol-polypropylene glycol copolymer 9003-20-7, Poly(vinyl acetate) 9003-47-8, Poly(vinyl pyridine) 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25718-94-9, Polyglycine  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (binders, for combining absorbent particles with fibers by hydrogen bonding)

IT 24980-41-4D, diol derivs. 25248-42-4D, Poly(caprolactone) diol, diol derivs.  
 RL: USES (Uses)  
 (binders, for superabsorbent particles and fibers capable of hydrogen bonding)

IT 1333-74-0  
 RL: PRP (Properties)  
 (hydrogen bond, in binding of absorbent particles to fibers)

IT 9004-34-6  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (pulp, fibers, binding of particles to, compds. for hydrogen bonding in)

=> e favor SXM 880/cn

E121	1	FAVOR SXM 75/CN
E122	1	FAVOR SXM 7500/CN
E123	1 -->	FAVOR SXM 880/CN
E124	1	FAVOR SXM 9100/CN
E125	1	FAVOR SXM 9130/CN
E126	1	FAVOR SXM 9145/CN
E127	1	FAVOR SXM 9155/CN
E128	1	FAVOR SXM 9300/CN
E129	1	FAVOR SXM 9394/CN
E130	1	FAVOR SXM 9543/CN
E131	1	FAVOR T/CN
E132	1	FAVOR Z 1030/CN

=> s e123

L20 1 "FAVOR SXM 880"/CN

=> d l20 all

L20 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2008 ACS on STN

RN 303013-49-2 REGISTRY

ED Entered STN: 16 Nov 2000

CN Favor SXM 880 (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

DR 303178-91-8

ENTE A polyacrylate superabsorbent (Stockhausen, Inc., Greensboro, NC)

MF Unspecified

CI PMS, MAN

PCT Manual registration

SR CA

LC STN Files: CA, CAPLUS, TOXCENTER, USPAT2, USPATFULL

DT.CA CAplus document type: Patent

RL.P Roles from patents: BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); PRP (Properties); RACT (Reactant or reagent); USES (Uses)

\*\*\* STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE \*\*\*

15 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1907 TO DATE)

15 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1907 TO DATE)

REFERENCE 1

AN 143:393121 CA Full-text  
TI Differentially expanding absorbent structure  
IN Ranganathan, Sridhar; Radwanski, Fred R.; Day, Jenny L.; Krueger, Jeffrey J.; Lefkowitz, Gregory M.; Kellenberger, Stanley R.; Wilhelm, Hoa La  
PA USA  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DT Patent  
LA English  
IC ICM A61F013-15  
NCL 604367000  
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050228350	A1	20051013	US 2004-820636	20040408
	WO 2005102236	A1	20051103	WO 2005-US1265	20050112
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 2004-820636 20040408

AB An absorbent structure expands to a greater extent along one surface than along an opposite surface when in the presence of a liquid. The absorbent structure may include a single layer, or 2 or more layers intimately bonded to one another. When in the presence of a liquid, the more expandable surface causes an increase in concavity in the X-Y plane of the structure, with the concavity being in the direction of the less expandable surface. One or both surfaces can be treated to adjust the resp. level of expandability. By inducing a formed shape upon hydration swelling, a trough shape can be generated to facilitate absorbent properties, containment, and fit. The invention includes absorbent articles having such an absorbent structure incorporated therein.

ST absorbent expanding diaper polymer

IT Medical goods

(bandages; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Absorbents

Diapers

Packaging materials

Superabsorbents

(differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies

Polyurethanes, biological studies

Synthetic rubber, biological studies



RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods  
 (dressings; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods  
 (incontinence pads; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods  
 (panty liners; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods  
 (sanitary napkins; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Clothing  
 (swimwear; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Medical goods  
 (tampons; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Plastic foams  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (thermoplastic; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Plastics, biological studies  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (thermosetting, foams; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT Clothing  
 (training pants; differentially expanding absorbent structure)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880 866549-74-8, ESC-HR 6  
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (differentially expanding absorbent structure)

# REFERENCE 2

AN 142:483414 CA Full-text

TI Integrally formed absorbent materials, absorbent products, and making them

IN Sawyer, Lawrence Howell; Adam, Gabriel Hammam; Chambers, Leon E.; Cobbs, Susan Kathleen; Conrad, John Herbert; Daley, Michael Allen; Dodge, Richard Norris; Elliker, Peter Robert; Lefkowitz, Gregory Marc; Lennon, Eric Edward; Makoui, Kambiz Bayat; McDowall, Debra Jean; Melius, Shannon Kathleen; Ranganathan, Sridhar; Zhang, Xiaomin

PA USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 26 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM B32B005-26

ICS B32B005-16

NCL 442415000

CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)

Section cross-reference(s): 38, 43, 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 20050112979	A1	20050526	US 2003-720299	20031124
PRAI	US 2003-720299		20031124		

AB An in-line formed web or other material (such as foams) having major surfaces in the X-Y plane and a depth in the Z direction is suitable for use as an integral fluid distribution and fluid retention material in a disposable absorbent article. The web or material contains multiple zones of material which may have both thermoplastic fibers/materials and absorbent material components. The multiple zones can have different compns. of thermoplastic fibers/materials and absorbent material as applied in-line by various arrangements of thermoplastic melt dies and absorbent fiber/material dispensers. By arranging  $\geq 2$  of the multiple zones in an opposing relation overlaid in the Z-axis direction of the web/material, a gradient can be formed

in the Z-direction of the web/material. In the case of airforming, by coordinating the timing and deposition of the material onto a forming wire,  $\geq 1$  of the multiple zones is arranged to have intermittent material deposition in  $\geq 1$  of a machine direction or a cross direction of the web. Thus the in-line formed integrated web has a Z-direction gradient of air laid material zones and zones of different materials intermittently placed in either the machine direction or the cross direction and may be customized according to the specific need for a single overall structure having fluid intake, distribution and retention properties in an absorbent article.

ST disposable diaper manuf

IT Absorbents

Cellulose pulp

Disposable diapers

Superabsorbents

(integrally formed absorbent materials)

IT Plastic foams

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(integrally formed absorbent materials)

IT 852245-58-0, SP 1284 852245-59-1, Favor SXM 9394

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(integrally formed absorbent materials)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(superabsorbent; integrally formed absorbent materials)

#### REFERENCE 3

AN 142:374991 CA Full-text

TI Superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating

IN Ahmed, Iqbal; Jones, Angela M.; Tomlin, Scott; Smith, Scott J.

PA Stockhausen, Inc., USA

SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08K003-20

NCL 524458000

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 37

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 20050080182	A1	20050414	US 2003-685080	20031014
	US 7163969	B2	20070116		
	WO 2005037894	A1	20050428	WO 2004-US34004	20041014
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,				

SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,  
SN, TD, TG

EP 1673405 A1 20060628 EP 2004-795198 20041014

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,  
IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK

CN 1867617 A 20061122 CN 2004-80030267 20041014

BR 2004015350 A 20061212 BR 2004-15350 20041014

JP 2007512390 T 20070517 JP 2006-535330 20041014

US 20070088100 A1 20070419 US 2006-610707 20061214

PRAI US 2003-685080 20031014

WO 2004-US34004 20041014

AB Title aq. superabsorbent polymer paste comprises a blend of (A) 1-5 wt% of superabsorbent polymer particles (e.g., Favor SXM 880) and (B) 95-99 wt% of an aqueous water-soluble polymer solution (e.g., acrylic acid-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate copolymer sodium salt). The present invention is also directed to a coated substrate comprising a substrate material (e.g., perforated polypropylene sheet) and the aqueous superabsorbent polymer paste. The present invention is also directed to a method for reducing the loss of circulation fluids into flow passages of a subterranean formation during well drilling, completion or work over operations, by using the aqueous superabsorbent polymer paste of the present invention.

ST superabsorbent water sol polymer aq paste coating well drilling

IT Polyamides, miscellaneous

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(aromatic, substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Cellulose pulp

Cotton fibers

(substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Acrylic polymers, miscellaneous

Carbon fibers, miscellaneous

Glass fibers, miscellaneous

Polyamides, miscellaneous

Polyesters, miscellaneous

Polyolefins

Rayon, miscellaneous

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Superabsorbents

(superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Polymer blends

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT Polymers, uses

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(water-soluble; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 9003-07-0, Polypropylene

RL: MSC (Miscellaneous)

(substrate; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880

RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)

(superabsorbent; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

IT 545715-14-8P, Acrylic acid-dimethylaminoethyl acrylate copolymer sodium salt

RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)

(water-soluble polymer; superabsorbent polymer aqueous paste and coating)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

(1) Anon; International Search Report in PCT US2004034004 2005

(2) Anon; Written Opinion of the International Searching Authority in PCT

US2004034004 2005

- (3) Flautt; US 6380298 B1 2002 CAPLUS
- (4) Flynn; US 6488999 B1 2002 CAPLUS
- (5) Heying; US 6581701 B1 2003
- (6) Houben; US 6013325 A 2000 CAPLUS
- (7) Pappas; US 5817713 A 1998 CAPLUS
- (8) Walker; US 4635726 A 1987

REFERENCE 4

AN 142:157452 CA Full-text  
TI Surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good  
gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity  
IN Qin, Jian; Zhang, Xiaomin; Graverson, Debra Ann  
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61F013-15

ICS A61F013-20

NCL 604367000

CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)

Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 20050027268	A1	20050203	US 2003-631916	20030731
	WO 2005016393	A1	20050224	WO 2004-US10205	20040402
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	EP 1654014	A1	20060510	EP 2004-801842	20040402
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB, SE				
	BR 2004013115	A	20061003	BR 2004-13115	20040402
	CN 1859932	A	20061108	CN 2004-80028604	20040402
	JP 2007500765	T	20070118	JP 2006-521810	20040402
	TW 264300	B	20061021	TW 2004-93121239	20040716
PRAI	US 2003-631916		20030731		
	WO 2004-US10205		20040402		

AB An absorbent material is formed at least in part of a crosslinked polymer. The absorbent material has a centrifuge retention capacity (Centrifuge Retention Capacity Test)  $\geq 20$  g/g and a gel bed permeability under load (Gel Bed Permeability Under Load Test)  $\geq 200 \times 10^{-9}$  cm<sup>2</sup> or a free swell gel bed permeability (Free Swell Gel Bed Permeability Test)  $\geq 2,500 \times 10^{-9}$  cm. The crosslinked polymer may comprise either at least about 75% anionic polymer or at least about 75% cationic polymer. In one embodiment, the crosslinked polymer is surface treated with a water soluble non-crosslinked polymer having a potential for becoming charged opposite that of the cross-linked polymer. Thus, 30 g Favor SXM 9543 a superabsorbent material was surface-treated with

2.5% (based on superabsorbent) Catiofast PR 8106 in water (at swell ratio 2.5), showing improved centrifuge retention capacity and gel bed permeability.

ST surface treatment absorbent article material gel bed permeability; Catiofast surface treated Favor superabsorbent centrifuge retention capacity

IT Medical goods  
(absorbents; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Polyelectrolytes  
(anionic, crosslinked, absorbents; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Polyelectrolytes  
(cationic, crosslinked, absorbents; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Medical goods  
(hygienic materials, uses; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Absorbents  
(medical; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Absorbents  
Surface treatment  
(surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Diapers  
(uses; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT Polymers, uses  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(water-soluble, surface treatment agent; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT 26336-38-9D, Polyvinylamine, cationized 222625-61-8, Catiofast PR 8106 933470-98-5, Catiofast VFH  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(surface treatment agent; surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

IT 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880 438632-06-5, Favor SXM 9543  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(surface treatment of absorbent materials for absorbent articles with good gel bed permeability and centrifuge retention capacity)

#### REFERENCE 5

AN 142:140127 CA Full-text  
 TI Odor-mitigating compositions  
 IN Parkhurst, Stephen L.; Osborn, Morey E.  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 18 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM A61L009-015

ICS A61L009-02  
 NCL 424076200  
 CC 59-6 (Air Pollution and Industrial Hygiene)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 62, 63  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20050008608	A1	20050113	US 2003-614417	20030707
	WO 2005006862	A2	20050127	WO 2004-US21322	20040702
	WO 2005006862	A3	20050224		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRAI US 2003-614417 20030707

AB The invention includes compns., devices, systems and methods for mitigating odors, pollutants and toxins from a gaseous or liquid environment. The present invention relates to devices that contain a formulation for removing foul odors from the air. In certain embodiments the present invention provides odor-mitigating reagents that are substantially incapable of leaching from the device during ordinary use. The present invention also contemplates applications where the invention can be safely worn in contact with the user's skin or hair. Certain embodiments of the invention therefore particularly relate to devices such as diapers, shoe liners, sanitary pads, wound dressings, face masks and the like. Another aspect of the invention contemplates applications wherein the device can be used in indoor and outdoor settings where it is desirable that the odor-controlling reagents not leach out of the device as a result of contact with liqs. Related embodiments of the invention include landfill odor abatement covers and various interior and industrial air fresheners.

ST odor mitigation compn polymeric reagent diaper incontinence pad; air purifier landfill cover odor control compn polymeric reagent

IT Alcohols, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (C12-14, ethoxylated, as promoter; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Polyethers, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (as polymeric promoter; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Feces  
 Urine  
 (deodorization of; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Air purification  
 (deodorization; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Medical goods  
 (dressings; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Air purification

(filtration; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Deodorants (personal)  
(hair preps.; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(halides, as disinfectant; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in  
items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill  
covers)

IT Medical goods  
(incontinence pads; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items  
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Solid wastes  
(landfill, covers for; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items  
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Shoes  
(linings; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Clothing  
Safety devices  
(masks; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Surfactants  
(nonionic; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Air filters  
Air fresheners  
Air purification apparatus  
Diapers  
Disinfectants  
Odor and Odorous substances  
(odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers,  
incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Lewis acids  
Lewis bases  
Polyoxyalkylenes, reactions  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical  
process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
(odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers,  
incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Halides  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(quaternary ammonium halides, as disinfectant; odor-mitigating compns.  
and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air  
purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Clothing  
Hair  
Skin  
(safe contact with; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items  
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT Medical goods  
(sanitary napkins; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items  
such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers  
RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical  
process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
("G" series, from Grain Processing Corp., as polymeric reagent  
component; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, reactions  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (as Lewis acid; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, reactions 584-08-7, Potassium carbonate 13397-26-7, Calcite, reactions  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (as Lewis base; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 64-17-5, Ethanol, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (as disinfectant; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 2893-78-9, Dichloroisocyanuric acid sodium salt  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (as oxidizing agent; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (as polymeric promoter; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 186270-48-4, Water-Lock A 140 195739-91-4, Carbopol Ultrez 10 303013-4 9-2, Favor SXM 880 485824-97-3, Water-Lock A 120 824417-04-1, Hysorb 8200 824418-96-4, Favor SXM 7500  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (as polymeric reagent component; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 260557-10-6, Aridall 1460  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (as polymeric reagent component; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 7757-83-7, Sodium sulfite  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)  
 (as reducing agent; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 7631-86-9, Fumed silica, uses  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (colloidal, support material; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 7664-41-7, Ammonia, processes  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); REM (Removal or disposal); PROC (Process)  
 (odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 823821-70-1, L 588  
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
 (odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

IT 93-59-4, Perbenzoic acid 937-14-4  
 RL: CPS (Chemical process); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); RCT (Reactant); PROC (Process); RACT (Reactant or reagent)



(oxidizer; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such as  
diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)  
IT 413569-08-1, Polyacrylate homopolymer, uses  
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)  
(superabsorbent; odor-mitigating compns. and use thereof in items such  
as diapers, incontinence pads, air purifiers and landfill covers)

# REFERENCE 6

AN 141:76816 CA Full-text  
TI High capacity absorbent structure and method for producing same  
IN Fell, David A.; Bosselaar, Cornelius  
PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA  
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 23 pp.  
CODEN: USXXCO  
DT Patent  
LA English  
IC ICM A61F013-15  
ICS A61F013-20  
NCL 604378000  
CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20040122394	A1	20040624	US 2002-327836	20021223
	US 6888044	B2	20050503		
	CA 2509210	A1	20040722	CA 2003-2509210	20031103
	WO 2004060415	A1	20040722	WO 2003-US34901	20031103
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003287461	A1	20040729	AU 2003-287461	20031103
	EP 1575627	A1	20050921	EP 2003-781700	20031103
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	BR 2003017117	A	20051025	BR 2003-17117	20031103
	TW 248821	B	20060211	TW 2003-92133797	20031202
	MX 2005PA06066	A	20050816	MX 2005-PA6066	20050607
PRAI	US 2002-327836		20021223		
	WO 2003-US34901		20031103		

AB An absorbent core for use in an absorbent article such as a diaper, training pant, feminine hygiene product, or an incontinence product includes a stabilized first absorbent layer and a second absorbent layer that contains a superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with a non-fugitive densification agent, e.g. glycerin. An absorbent core consisting of an upper absorbent layer formed with Favor SXM-880 31, Trevira 2 denier 3 mm Type 255 bicomponent binder fiber 9, and NB-416 Kraft pulp 60 %, and a second absorbent layer containing fibers treated with a densification agent (ND-416) and superabsorbent (Drytech 2035 M) was prepared for making pantyliners.  
ST absorbent fiber densification agent treatment superabsorbent  
IT Cellulose pulp  
(NB-416; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Polyester fibers, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (Trevira; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and  
 absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Medical goods  
 (absorbents; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent  
 and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Superabsorbents  
 (high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent  
 fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Cellulose pulp  
 (kraft; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and  
 absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Absorbents  
 (medical; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and  
 absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT Medical goods  
 (panty liners; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent  
 and absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT 9004-34-6, CR-1654, biological studies  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (ND 416; high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and  
 absorbent fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, biological studies 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035  
 303013-49-2, Favor SXM-880 473275-52-4, Drytech 2035M 666258-30-6,  
 Celbond T 255  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL  
 (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (high capacity absorbent structure containing superabsorbent and absorbent  
 fibers treated with non-fugitive densification agent)

RE.CNT 196 THERE ARE 196 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

- (1) Ahr; US 5460624 A 1995
- (2) Allison; US 4531945 A 1985
- (3) Anon; GB 1333081 1973
- (4) Anon; GB 1462441 1977 CAPLUS
- (5) Anon; EP 0139351 A2 1985
- (6) Anon; JP 60220137 1985 CAPLUS
- (7) Anon; EP 0260108 A1 1988 CAPLUS
- (8) Anon; EP 0319314 A2 1989
- (9) Anon; DE 4013015 A1 1990
- (10) Anon; EP 0416427 A1 1991 CAPLUS
- (11) Anon; WO 9109583 1991
- (12) Anon; WO 9116871 1991
- (13) Anon; JP 04046915 1992
- (14) Anon; JP 04309510 1992 CAPLUS
- (15) Anon; EP 0549988 A1 1993
- (16) Anon; EP 0572033 A2 1993
- (17) Anon; EP 0627178 A1 1994
- (18) Anon; WO 9426221 1994
- (19) Anon; EP 0667136 A1 1995
- (20) Anon; WO 9510996 1995
- (21) Anon; WO 9612459 1996 CAPLUS
- (22) Anon; WO 9629037 1996
- (23) Anon; EP 0763353 A2 1997
- (24) Anon; WO 9706765 1997
- (25) Anon; EP 0945110 A2 1999
- (26) Anon; WO 0037011 2000
- (27) Anon; WO 0045762 2000 CAPLUS

(28) Anon; EP 1005847 A2 2000 CAPLUS  
(29) Anon; WO 02077040 A2 2002 CAPLUS  
(30) Anon; WO 02077041 A2 2002 CAPLUS  
(31) Anon; WO 02077042 A2 2002 CAPLUS  
(32) Anon; WO 02077365 A1 2002 CAPLUS  
(33) Arteman; US 5925026 A 1999  
(34) Ashton; US 5387208 A 1995  
(35) Baer; US 5938650 A 1999  
(36) Beplate; US 5403303 A 1995  
(37) Bielewicz; US 5090249 A 1992 CAPLUS  
(38) Bletzinger; US 3375827 A 1968  
(39) Bradstreet; US 4217901 A 1980  
(40) Brownlee; US 5360422 A 1994  
(41) Buell; US 4597760 A 1986  
(42) Buell; US 4597761 A 1986  
(43) Buell; US 5300055 A 1994  
(44) Bunton; US D378407 S 1997  
(45) Burden; US D398055 S 1998  
(46) Byer; US D392737 S 1998  
(47) Cadieux; US 5466232 A 1995  
(48) Cadieux; US 5797894 A 1998  
(49) Chappell; US H1511 H 1995  
(50) Chapuis; US 3699966 A 1972  
(51) Chapuis; US 3771525 A 1973  
(52) Chesky; US 3954107 A 1976  
(53) Chesky; US 4029101 A 1977  
(54) Coates; US 5409476 A 1995  
(55) Dabroski; US 4963139 A 1990  
(56) Datta; US 4801494 A 1989  
(57) Datta; US 4892534 A 1990  
(58) DeNight; US 3769978 A 1973  
(59) DiPalma; US 5609588 A 1997  
(60) Dillon; US 3477433 A 1969  
(61) Dipalma; 2002, 10  
(62) Dodge; US 5994615 A 1999  
(63) Dragoo; US 6229061 B1 2001 CAPLUS  
(64) Duane; US 3886941 A 1975  
(65) Duchane; US 3932322 A 1976 CAPLUS  
(66) Dysart; US 4578073 A 1986  
(67) Enloe; US 4501587 A 1985  
(68) Fendler; US 4372312 A 1983  
(69) Fitzgerald; US 3897784 A 1975  
(70) Forester; US 5160331 A 1992  
(71) Fujinami; US 3939838 A 1976  
(72) Gagnon; US 5217447 A 1993  
(73) Gegelys; US 4592751 A 1986  
(74) Gegelys; US 4643726 A 1987  
(75) Gegelys; US D348102 S 1994  
(76) Gilman; US 5437653 A 1995  
(77) Gilman; US 5803920 A 1998  
(78) Gilman; U.S. Appl. No. 09146458 1998, P1 CAPLUS  
(79) Glasman; US 3343543 A 1967  
(80) Glassman; US 4019517 A 1977  
(81) Glassman; US 4022210 A 1977  
(82) Glassman; US 4072150 A 1978  
(83) Glassman; US 4265245 A 1981  
(84) Gray; US D384150 S 1997  
(85) Hanson; US 5509915 A 1996  
(86) Harwood; US 2960089 A 1960  
(87) Hedstrom; US 3563242 A 1971

(88) Hendricks; US 3463154 A 1969  
(89) Hermanson; US 2468876 A 1949  
(90) Hirt; US 5454800 A 1995  
(91) Hoey; US 3403681 A 1968  
(92) Huffman; US D345014 S 1994  
(93) Huffman; US D349159 S 1994  
(94) Huffman; US D350196 S 1994  
(95) Huffman; US D350197 S 1994  
(96) Huffman; US D350198 S 1994  
(97) Huffman; US D353670 S 1994  
(98) Huth; US 5518585 A 1996 CAPLUS  
(99) Ishikawa; US 4057061 A 1977  
(100) Ishizuka; US 4036234 A 1977  
(101) Jackson; US 4357939 A 1982  
(102) Jackson; US 5643240 A 1997  
(103) Jacques; US 4741835 A 1988 CAPLUS  
(104) James; US 5207662 A 1993  
(105) Jespersen; US 3595235 A 1971  
(106) Joffe; US 4496360 A 1985  
(107) Joffe; US 4650483 A 1987  
(108) Johnston; US 5514120 A 1996  
(109) Jones; US 3593717 A 1971  
(110) Jones; US 3749627 A 1973  
(111) Jones; US 3759262 A 1973  
(112) Kapur; US 3658062 A 1972  
(113) Karami; US 4573989 A 1986  
(114) Kenmochi; US 5613962 A 1997  
(115) Khan; US 4834737 A 1989  
(116) Kichefski; US 5342340 A 1994  
(117) Kjellberg; US 5423787 A 1995  
(118) Knowles; US 5048347 A 1991  
(119) Kopolow; US 4551142 A 1985  
(120) Larko; US D259211 S 1981  
(121) Larko; US D268364 S 1983  
(122) Larko; US D284891 S 1986  
(123) Lassen; US 4627848 A 1986  
(124) Lassen; US 4631062 A 1986  
(125) Lassen; US 4846824 A 1989  
(126) Latimer; US 5364382 A 1994  
(127) Leupold; US 2772678 A 1956  
(128) Luceri; US 5135521 A 1992  
(129) Ludwa; US 4276338 A 1981 CAPLUS  
(130) Makoui; US 5128082 A 1992  
(131) Makoui; US 5378528 A 1995  
(132) Maslanka; US 4235982 A 1980 CAPLUS  
(133) Matthews; US 4397644 A 1983  
(134) Melius; US 5601542 A 1997  
(135) Melius; U.S. Appl. No. 08773716 1993, P1  
(136) Meyer; US 4798603 A 1989  
(137) Mills; US 3143113 A 1964  
(138) Milton; US 2582344 A 1952  
(139) Minetola; US 4573986 A 1986  
(140) Minot; US D302854 S 1989  
(141) Mitchell; US 4568341 A 1986  
(142) Morse; US 3078849 A 1963  
(143) Nilsson; US 3654929 A 1972  
(144) Nishino; US 4676786 A 1987  
(145) Nystrand; US 3667468 A 1972  
(146) Nystrand; US 3746592 A 1973  
(147) Olson; US 3124135 A 1964

(148) Osborn; US 4950264 A 1990  
 (149) Osborn; US 4964857 A 1990  
 (150) Osborn; US 5009653 A 1991  
 (151) Osborn; US 5647862 A 1997  
 (152) Osborn; US 5846230 A 1998  
 (153) Paul; US 6060638 A 2000  
 (154) Peck; US D411007 S 1999  
 (155) Pierre; US 4806408 A 1989  
 (156) Pigneul; US 4731071 A 1988  
 (157) Pociluyko; US 3658064 A 1972  
 (158) Provencher; US D340977 S 1993  
 (159) Ralph; US 3825006 A 1974  
 (160) Rijssenbeek; US 3441023 A 1969  
 (161) Roeder; US 3865112 A 1975  
 (162) Roessler; US 5405342 A 1995  
 (163) Roessler; US 5458591 A 1995  
 (164) Roessler; US 5476457 A 1995  
 (165) Roessler; US 5613959 A 1997  
 (166) Ronnbert; US 5556393 A 1996  
 (167) Ruben; US 5019070 A 1991  
 (168) Runeman; US 5401266 A 1995  
 (169) Salek; US 4938756 A 1990  
 (170) Scribner; US 2295016 A 1942  
 (171) Seymour; US 4923454 A 1990  
 (172) Sherrod; US 4973325 A 1990  
 (173) Sherrod; U.S. Appl. No. 09825609 2001, P1  
 (174) Shimizu; US 5980500 A 1999  
 (175) Shirose; US 4798601 A 1989  
 (176) Simons; US 3525337 A 1970  
 (177) Sosalla; US 5695488 A 1997  
 (178) Spahr; US 2833283 A 1958 CAPLUS  
 (179) Stevens; US 4892598 A 1990  
 (180) Sukiennik; US 4908026 A 1990  
 (181) Tanaka; US 4822668 A 1989  
 (182) Tanzer; US 5037412 A 1991  
 (183) Tanzer; US 5411497 A 1995  
 (184) Tanzer; US 5425725 A 1995  
 (185) Tanzer; US 5433715 A 1995  
 (186) Tanzer; US 5593399 A 1997  
 (187) Taylor; US 3926189 A 1975  
 (188) Ternstrom; US D287881 S 1987  
 (189) Ternstrom; US 5043206 A 1991  
 (190) Voigtman; US 2295439 A 1942  
 (191) Whitehead; US 4079739 A 1978  
 (192) Whitehead; US 4315507 A 1982  
 (193) Wolterding; US 3067747 A 1962  
 (194) Yarbrough; US 5520673 A 1996  
 (195) Zajaczkowski; US 5236428 A 1993  
 (196) Zamarripa; US 4781962 A 1988

# REFERENCE 7

AN 140:28508 CA Full-text  
 TI Extruded super absorbent web, absorbent article, and manufacturing process  
 IN Copat, Marcelo S.; Wilhoit, Darrel Loel; Shah, Bakhtiar Alam; Faridi,  
 Niloufar; Pearson, Laurence T.  
 PA Tredegar Film Products Corporation, USA  
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.  
 CODEN: PIXXD2  
 DT Patent

LA English  
 IC ICM B32B005-16  
 ICS B32B005-26; B32B027-04; B32B027-12; D04H001-00; D04H003-00  
 CC 38-3 (Plastics Fabrication and Uses)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 63

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2003106162	A1	20031224	WO 2003-US19010	20030617
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003245530	A1	20031231	AU 2003-245530	20030617
	US 20040078015	A1	20040422	US 2003-462752	20030617
	EP 1517783	A1	20050330	EP 2003-739157	20030617
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	JP 2005529768	T	20051006	JP 2004-513023	20030617
PRAI	US 2002-388746P		20020617		
	WO 2003-US19010		20030617		

AB An absorbent article includes  $\geq 1$  topsheet, an absorbent core, an optional distribution layer, and a backsheet,  $\geq 1$  of which comprises  $\geq 1$  layer of an extruded superabsorbent web. The superabsorbent webs can be made by heating and mixing blends of thermoplastic resins and absorbent polymers in a continuous process, and then preferably extruding the web. The extruded superabsorbent web can be flat or formed, stretched, or unstretched, and coextruded or laminated with or to other materials.

ST superabsorbent extruded film thermoplastic absorbent polymer blend

IT Medical goods

(absorbents; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Laminated plastic films

Nonwoven fabrics

Superabsorbents

(extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Polyesters, uses

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Absorbents

(medical; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Medical goods

(panty liners; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT Polymer blends

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(thermoplastic resins/absorbent polymers; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent

articles)

IT Plastics, uses  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (thermoplastics; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 24937-78-8, Ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (Elvax 3134; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 25053-53-6, Ethylene-methacrylic acid copolymer  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (Optema TC-120; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 26221-73-8, Affinity PL 1280 252044-54-5, Dowlex 2247A  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 9003-07-0, Polypropylene 9003-53-6, Polystyrene 9010-77-9, Ethylene-acrylic acid copolymer  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880 477890-50-9, FAVOR PAC 100  
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); POF (Polymer in formulation); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)  
 (superabsorbents; extruded super absorbent web laminate with topsheet, absorbent core, and backsheet for absorbent articles)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD  
 (1) Lee; US 6461716 B1 2002  
 (2) Stone; US 6353149 B1 2002 CAPLUS  
 (3) Wang; US 6329468 B1 2001 CAPLUS

# REFERENCE 8

AN 140:6337 CA Full-text  
 TI Material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions  
 IN Lange, Nancy Birbiglia; Reeves, William Grover; Melius, Shannon Kathleen  
 PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 20 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 545,156.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM B32B005-16  
 NCL 428407000  
 CC 43-9 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)  
 Section cross-reference(s): 38, 63  
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 20020150761	A1	20021017	US 2001-36755	20011221
	US 6720073	B2	20040413		
	US 6387495	B1	20020514	US 2000-545156	20000407
	WO 2003057764	A2	20030717	WO 2002-US37655	20021121
	WO 2003057764	A3	20031106		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2002352891	A1	20030724	AU 2002-352891	20021121
	EP 1465940	A2	20041013	EP 2002-789851	20021121
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	MX 2004PA05294	A	20040913	MX 2004-PA5294	20040602
PRAI	US 2000-545156	20000407			
	US 1999-129744P	19990416			
	US 2001-36755	20011221			
	WO 2002-US37655	20021121			
AB	An absorbent composite that can handle complex fluids and maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads even after the material has been subjected to rigorous processing conditions. The absorbent composite includes an inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent polymer having a highly crosslinked outer shell. The surface of the superabsorbent polymer includes a protective fibrous coating material and an association agent.				
ST	assocn agent fluidization cellulose coating polyacrylate superabsorbent complex fluid; silica water assocn fluidization coating polyacrylate superabsorbent complex fluid; perlite water assocn fluidization coating polyacrylate superabsorbent complex fluid				
IT	Medical goods (absorbents; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Perlite RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses) (coating material, Silkleer 25M or Ryolex 39; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Diapers Hygroscopic substances Superabsorbents (inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Absorbents (medical; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Fluidization (of coating material; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated				



particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT Swelling, physical  
(of superabsorbent; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT Cellulose pulp  
(powdered-coating material; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, processes  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); PROC (Process)  
(distilled, association agent; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 7631-86-9, Zeofree 5175A, uses 9004-34-6, Excel 110, uses  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(powdered-coating material; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(superabsorbent; inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent coated particles material enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

RE.CNT 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

- (1) Ahr; US 5800418 A 1998
- (2) Ahr; US H1909 H 2000
- (3) Anon; EP 0339461 B1 1993
- (4) Anon; WO 96/14885 1996 CAPLUS
- (5) Anon; WO 97/27884 1997 CAPLUS
- (6) Anon; WO 98/48857 1997 CAPLUS
- (7) Anon; WO 99/63923 1999
- (8) Anon; WO 00/69383 2000 CAPLUS
- (9) Anon; EP 1029886 2000 CAPLUS
- (10) Anon; WO 02/076520 2002 CAPLUS
- (11) Anon; WO 02/077347 2002 CAPLUS
- (12) Assarsson; US 3901236 A 1975 CAPLUS
- (13) Chen; US 5436066 A 1995 CAPLUS
- (14) Dierckes; US 5868724 A 1999
- (15) Eckert; US 6239230 B1 2001 CAPLUS
- (16) Engelhardt; US 6414214 B1 2002 CAPLUS
- (17) Graham; US 5447727 A 1995 CAPLUS
- (18) Hansen; US 5998032 A 1999
- (19) Harada; US 5368918 A 1994
- (20) Kajikawa; US 6103785 A 2000 CAPLUS
- (21) Kellenberger; US 5147343 A 1992
- (22) Kobayashi; US 5489469 A 1996
- (23) Melius; US 5601542 A 1997
- (24) Melius; US 6214274 B1 2001
- (25) Reeves; US 6387495 B1 2002 CAPLUS
- (26) Rezai; US 5713881 A 1998
- (27) Rezai; US 5859074 A 1999 CAPLUS
- (28) Roe; US 5102597 A 1992
- (29) Roe; US 5124188 A 1992
- (30) Steger; US 5855571 A 1999
- (31) Wang; US 5843575 A 1998

- (32) Wang; US 5849405 A 1998  
 (33) Wang; US 5851672 A 1998  
 (34) Wang; US 5858535 A 1999  
 (35) Young; US 5230959 A 1993

REFERENCE 9

AN 139:382756 CA Full-text  
 TI Meltblown absorbent fibers and composites and their manufacture  
 IN Qin, Jian; Wang, James Hongxue; Wisneski, Anthony John; Tsai, Fu-jya  
 Daniel  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 IC ICM D04H001-00  
 ICS D04H003-00; D04H005-00; D04H013-00; D02G003-00  
 NCL 428364000  
 CC 40-10 (Textiles and Fibers)  
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	US 20030219594	A1	20031127	US 2002-154607	20020523
	WO 2003099345	A1	20031204	WO 2003-US6798	20030305
	WO 2003099345	A9	20040902		
	W:				
	AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,				
	CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,				
	GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,				
	LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH,				
	PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ,				
	UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW:				
	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY,				
	KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES,				
	FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR,				
	BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	AU 2003220036	A1	20031212	AU 2003-220036	20030305
	BR 2003010007	A	20050215	BR 2003-10007	20030305
	EP 1506024	A1	20050216	EP 2003-716324	20030305
	R:				
	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
	IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
	CN 1652827	A	20050810	CN 2003-810300	20030305
PRAI	US 2002-154607		20020523		
	WO 2003-US6798		20030305		

AB An absorbent fiber is produced from a melt processable polymer. An absorbent composite includes the absorbent fiber in addition to natural fibers and superabsorbent material. A coform material with both superabsorbent particles FAVOR SXM 880 and wood pulp fluff CR 1654 at a ratio of 48% superabsorbent particles, 26% polyvinyl alc. and 26% wood pulp fluff was formed, a solution including 5% KYMENE and 0.5% surfactant Rhodamox LO was sprayed onto the surface of the coform material, and the coform material was heat cured at 150° for 3 h. The coform material exhibited an AUZL value in 0.9% NaCl saline as high as 23 g/g.

ST vinal fiber cellulose pulp superabsorbent nonwoven

IT Medical goods  
 (absorbents; meltblown absorbent web and composites for)

IT Medical goods  
 (incontinence pads; meltblown absorbent web and composites for)

IT Absorbents  
 (medical; meltblown absorbent web and composites for)

IT Disposable diapers  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites for cores for)

IT Vinal fibers  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable)

IT Natural fibers  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable and)

IT Nonwoven fabrics  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fiber and pulp)

IT Superabsorbents  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fiber and pulp and)

IT Cellulose pulp  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fibers and)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses  
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)  
(precursor to water-soluble fiber for meltblown absorbents)

IT Clothing  
(swimwear; meltblown absorbent web and composites for)

IT 77-92-9, Citric acid, uses 111-30-8, Glutaric dialdehyde 2224-15-9, Ethylene glycol diglycidyl ether 173717-69-6, Kymene 557LX  
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
(crosslinker; meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fibers and)

IT 212197-76-7, Ecomaty AX-10000  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable)

IT 9002-98-6 9003-01-4, Polyacrylic acid 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9003-11-6, Ethyleneoxide-propylene oxide copolymer 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-59-5, Methylethyl cellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxy propyl cellulose 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 25322-68-3, Polyethylene oxide 25322-69-4, Polypropylene oxide 26336-38-9, Polyvinylamine  
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)  
(precursor to water-soluble fiber for meltblown absorbents)

IT 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880  
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); POF (Polymer in formulation); PYP (Physical process); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)  
(superabsorbents; meltblown absorbent web and composites of water-swellaable fiber and pulp and)

#### REFERENCE 10

AN 139:118100 CA Full-text

TI Superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions

IN Lange, Nancy Birbiglia; Reeves, William Grover; Melius, Shannon Kathleen

PA Kimberly-Clark Worldwide, Inc., USA; Kimberly-Clark Co.

SO PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM C08J003-12  
ICS C08J003-24; A61L015-28; A61L015-00; C08C001-00; A61F013-15

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	-----	----	-----	-----	-----
PI	WO 2003057764	A2	20030717	WO 2002-US37655	20021121
	WO 2003057764	A3	20031106		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 20020150761	A1	20021017	US 2001-36755	20011221
	AU 6720073	B2	20040413		
	AU 2002352891	A1	20030724	AU 2002-352891	20021121
	EP 1465940	A2	20041013	EP 2002-789851	20021121
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
	MX 2004PA05294	A	20040913	MX 2004-PA5294	20040602
PRAI	US 2001-36755		20011221		
	US 2000-545156		20000407		
	WO 2002-US37655		20021121		
AB	An absorbent composite that can handle complex fluids and maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads even after the material has been subjected to rigorous processing conditions, includes an inhomogeneously crosslinked superabsorbent polymer having a highly crosslinked outer shell. The surface of the superabsorbent polymer includes a protective fibrous coating material, e.g., cellulose powder, wood pulp, etc., and an association agent, e.g., H <sub>2</sub> O, volatile organic solvent, aqueous solution of film-forming material, and/or adhesive. The fibers are attached to the outer shell and extend from the shell at a substantially perpendicular angle. For example, coating of Drytech 2035 particles in a fluidized bed with Excel 110 or Zeofree 5175A (granulated precipitated silica) in presence of H <sub>2</sub> O, enhanced the absorbency under load (AUL) over the uncoated absorbent before and after ball milling.				
ST	superabsorbent particle coating cellulose fiber absorbency under load enhancement; polyacrylate superabsorbent particle coating silica absorbency under load enhancement; ball milling superabsorbent particle absorbency under load enhancement				
IT	Perlite				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (Silkleer 25M, Ryolex 39; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Cellulose pulp (fibrous coatings on absorbent particles, Sulfatate HJ; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Coating materials (fibrous; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	Superabsorbents (superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)				
IT	7631-86-9, Silica, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (Zeofree 5175A, coatings on absorbent particles; superabsorbent				

enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 7732-18-5, Water, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (distilled, association agent; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, derivs.  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (fibers, coatings on absorbent particles; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 9004-34-6, Excel 110, uses  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (powdered, coating on absorbent particles; superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

IT 194739-20-3, Drytech 2035 303013-49-2, Favor SXM 880  
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)  
 (superabsorbent enhancement to maintain high absorbent capacity under high loads following rigorous process conditions)

=> d history

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:25:53 ON 09 APR 2008)  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:26:12 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

E US20060189738/PN  
 L1 1 S E3  
 S 1314-13-2/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
 L2 1 S 1314-13-2/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:28:56 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
 L3 97376 S L2  
 S 1344-28-1/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
 L4 1 S 1344-28-1/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:29:28 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
 L5 297471 S L4  
 L6 18381 S L3 AND L5  
 S 7631-86-9/REG#

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
 L7 1 S 7631-86-9/RN

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 13:30:15 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO  
 L8 413483 S L7

L9 18381 S L3 AND L5  
 L10 16982 S L3 AND L8  
     E RESIN+ALL/CT  
     E RESINS+ALL/CT  
     E (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"  
 L11 870491 S (RESINS OR "RESIN" OR "RESINIFICATION" OR "RESINOLS" OR "GUM"  
     E HYDROGELS+ALL/CT  
 L12 21359 S (HYDROGELS OR "GELS" (L) "HYDRO-" OR "ACRYLAMIDE-N,N'-METHYLE  
     E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT  
     E ABSORBENTS+ALL/CT  
 L13 25826 S (ABSORBENTS OR "ABSORBENTS" OR "ABSORPTION AGENTS" OR "HYGROS  
 L14 42 S L9 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)  
 L15 50 S L10 AND ((L11 AND L13) OR L12)  
 L16 59 S L14 OR L15  
 L17 43 S L16 AND (PY<2004 OR AY<2004 OR PRY<2004)  
 L18 59 FOCUS L16 1-

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 13:49:28 ON 09 APR 2008  
 CHARGED TO COST=USPTO

    E SANWET 3900/CN  
     E SANWET  
     E SANWET IM 3900/CN  
 L19 3 S E111-E113  
     E FAVOR SXM 880/CN  
 L20 1 S E123

=> logoff hold

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
53.94	309.70

FULL ESTIMATED COST

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)

SINCE FILE	TOTAL
ENTRY	SESSION
-3.00	-26.20

CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE

SESSION WILL BE HELD FOR 120 MINUTES

STN INTERNATIONAL SESSION SUSPENDED AT 13:58:27 ON 09 APR 2008